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8 More Missiles Destroyed in Saryozek

LD0208200788 Moscow TASS in English 1942 GMT 2 Aug 88

[Text] Alma-Ata August 2 TASS—A powerful explosion roared at Saryozek, Kazakhstan, once again today. Another eight shorter-range missiles were destroyed under the Soviet-U.S. Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty. The first four missiles were eliminated here yesterday. A total of 1,268 missiles will be exploded in Saryozek.

Oryol, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, handed over special certificates to representatives of international and national anti-war organisations, Soviet and foreign journalists who arrived in Saryozek. They certify their participation in the first action of real disarmament—the destruction of missiles under the Soviet-U.S. treaty.

On the day of the explosion in Saryozek public inspectors of disarmament from various countries took part in an anti-war meeting in the city of Taldy-Kurgan located not far from the missile base. Speakers at the meeting emphasized the importance of the Sovet-U.S. INF Treaty and drew attention to the need for the people of the two countries and the whole of mankind to break out of the vicious circle of enmity and confrontation.

Arms Control Key to 'Common European Home'

PM0208140188 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 31 Jul 88 p 3

[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA international observer G. Dadyants article: "The Foundations of the European Home"]

[Text] Every time 1 August, the anniversary of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation, comes around, we naturally turn to European affairs to see how the spirit and the letter of the historic agreements are being implemented. This year public attention is focused on a problem which is now in the forefront of European politics—the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe.

At first glance it would seem that the new initiatives of the Warsaw Pact states on these questions were received, on the whole, positively in West Europe. After their session in Athens, EEC foreign ministers noted that certain ideas contained in the Political Consultative Committee conference's final communique "reflect positions which the 12 EEC countries have supported for a long time." This applies above all to verification of conventional arms reductions and the asymmetrical reductions concept itself.

Judging by appearances, the FRG's SPD [Social Democratic Party] was also impressed with the proposals. H.-D. Genscher, the FRG foreign minister, has described them as an important contribution to the strengthening of East-West relations.

However, when a Deutschlandfunk Radio correspondent asked H. Kohl whether the time had not come for the countries of the Western alliance "to resolutely put forward their own ideas in the sphere of disarmament rather than just reacting to Warsaw Pact initiatives," the chancellor replied that there was "no need for haste."

The ideas of Helsinki lead us directly to the ideas of "the common European home" because this ultimately expresses the meaning of the agreements elaborated there. However, referring to "the European home," H. Kohl defined it only as a house with many windows and doors, inhabited by many people who will be able "to come and go and open and close doors freely," a house where there is "no janitor sitting by the door checking who is coming in or going out."

It is possible, of course, to single out various aspects of the Helsinki agreements, including the problems of contacts between Europeans who are not surveyed by a janitor, but it is perfectly obvious apart from all else that "the European home" cannot be built on mountains of weapons. Unfortunately, as regards this key question, the question of the creation of a peaceful, nuclear-free Europe where conventional armaments do not exceed the limits of reasonable sufficiency and essential defense, matters have so far not progressed beyond lipservice on the part of the West.

There are politicians here who, while paying lipservice to the Helsinki agreements, continue to think in terms of confrontation and a split Europe. Let's take a look, for instance, at an article by FRG Defense Minister R. Scholz published in the newspaper DIE WELT at approximately the same time as Chancellor H. Kohl gave his interview to the West German radio station.

Acknowledging that after the successful conclusion of the agreement on intermediate-range weapons, and in light of the prospects which have emerged at the talks on strategic offensive weapons, the debate on disarmament, arms control, and new security structures in Europe "has been set in motion," the minister proceeded to reject all the Warsaw Pact countries' proposals point by point. The very idea of "partnership for the sake of security" between East and West seems dubious to him and far from realistic. The creation of special zones in Central Europe with reduced arms levels, including nuclear-free zones, would, according to him, "jeopardize" the security of the West, and above all that of the FRG. "After all, it is precisely the Federal Republic," the author writes, "which, because it occupies the most forward-based position in an East-West conflict and is located right on the line dividing Europe, must categorically

insist that the whole Western alliance defend the integrity of our territory **in the most direct manner and without any restrictions** (our emphasis—G.D.) on the basis of the concept of forward-based defense, to ensure that this territory is not subsequently perceived or interpreted as, for instance, a zone with impaired quality of military defense and activity."

So here we have again "conflict," "the dividing line," and "forward-based defense" without "any restrictions," including the use of nuclear weapons, that is.

The West German minister tries to justify his stance with the familiar references to nuclear weapons as a guarantee of deterrence and allusions to the "Warsaw Pact's glaring superiority in conventional arms."

It seems that, as though on a merry-go-round, they intend to start all over again. Nuclear weapons cannot be eliminated because of the "glaring superiority" of the Warsaw Pact in conventional arms, and conventional arms cannot be reduced... for the same reason.

But after all, the socialist countries have proposed a combined reduction of armed forces and armaments in Europe which would take account of the existing imbalances and asymmetries. If the Warsaw Pact has more tanks, for instance, their number can be reduced to match the number of NATO's tanks, and if NATO has more combat aircraft, their number too must be reduced to match the number of the Warsaw Pact's combat aircraft. And what is more, it is planned to begin by eliminating the asymmetries and imbalances, and only then, during the second stage, to embark on very deep cuts. Given this approach, how could the security of the West or the FRG possibly suffer?

The significance of the socialist countries' proposals on conventional weapons put forward in Warsaw lies precisely in the fact that they complement nuclear disarmament and in a way guarantee it. It is a question of an integral process which was mapped out in Reykjavik. And it is no accident, for instance, that the verification measures proposed for conventional arms reductions are identical with the verification measures applied in the implementation of the Treaty on Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles. Slowing the process down in one sphere would also mean holding it up in another.

The European home can only be built on territory free from weapons—both nuclear and conventional. At first it is necessary to lay the foundations, to create a system of genuine European security, and only then is it possible to open doors and windows.

Soviet Group Notes Helsinki Impact on Arms Race
PM02[illegible]151788 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jul 88 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Anniversary"]

[Text] The Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation has issued a statement on the 13th anniversary of the completion of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. It stresses that the Final Act adopted in Helsinki is an effective international document, the foundation of the building of a common European home.

The most diverse ideas, marked by a comprehensive approach to the task of preventing war, halting the arms race, and effecting disarmament in the nuclear, chemical, and conventional spheres are being discussed more widely than ever before in political and public circles in the countries participating in the Helsinki process, the document notes. The proposals by the USSR and its Warsaw Pact allies on the radical, phased reduction of forces and conventional armaments from the Atlantic to the Urals and on holding a meeting of leaders of all European countries on the question of reducing conventional armaments are a substantial contribution to all-European dialogue on a nuclear [as published] and nonviolent world and Europe's place in an all-embracing system of international security.

Public forces could actively contribute, the authors of the statement believe, to the solution of the vitally important, priority problems of the present day: the 50-percent reduction of Soviet and U.S. strategic offensive armaments; the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests; and the conclusion of a convention on the complete prohibition of chemical weapons and destruction of stocks. Talks on the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe must begin without delay, this very year.

Foreign Ministry's Perfilyev Holds Briefing

Views Carlucci Visit

LD0208143288 Moscow TASS in English 1411 GMT 2 Aug 88

[Text] Moscow August 2 TASS—"The current visit of U.S. Defence Secretary Carlucci is viewed in the Soviet Union as an important event which continues new relations with the USA developing as a result of summit meetings", Deputy Chief of the Information Directorate of the USSR Foreign Ministry Vadim Perfilyev said at a briefing here today.

He said this visit is a new step in the development of a dialogue between representatives of the Armed Forces of the two countries, in the creation of a mechanism of military exchanges. Such contacts make it possible to better understand conceptual approaches to matters of defence, to create new frameworks for mutual understanding and confidence and expand the existing ones, to help remove wrong notions about and interpretations of the intentions and actions of the sides. The practical implementation of the provisions of the treaty on intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles, just as the visit to the USSR by the U.S. defence secretary attest to the consolidation in international affairs of new political thinking leading to the lowering of tension and consolidation of stability in international affairs and to the restructuring of the entire system of international relations.

Passing on to the question of the elimination of shorter-range missiles by the Soviet Union which is envisaged by the treaty on intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman said: "The political and moral importance of what is taking place is apparent: The initial steps have been taken on the road to a nuclear weapons-free world. Deadly missiles are destroyed now not because they have become obsolete but in order to lower the levels of military confrontation".

The Soviet spokesman said that during political consultations at the USSR Foreign Ministry between USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy and Assistant Secretary of State for International Organisation Affairs Richard Williamson, the Soviet side had set out its considerations about the development of a dialogue in the United Nations on the creation of a system of comprehensive security and on problems of disarmament. Much attention had been given to questions of enhancing the effectivity of the United Nations organisation and its role in political settlement of regional conflicts.

Notes Afghan Conflict, Tsagolov

LD0208162988 Moscow TASS in English 1611 GMT 2 Aug 88

[Text] Moscow August 2 TASS—Pakistani Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan arrives in Moscow on a working visit today, Vadim Perfilyev, deputy head of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Directorate, told a briefing here today. He will be received by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. The talks will focus on questions related to the implementation of the Geneva agreements on Afghanistan.

Touching on the situation in Afghanistan, the Soviet spokesman said that the armed opposition kept strengthening its combat potential due to the unceasing supplies of weapons and munitions from Pakistan. The Pakistani authorities give as before to the Afghan opposition full freedom of action in their territory, stubbornly ignoring the respective provisions of the Geneva agreements.

The administrative centers of the majority of provinces and also Kabul are bombarded from heavy guns. The number of victims among civilian population is growing. However, the counter-revolution does not succeed in seizing the initiative in any of the areas of the country, including in those which Soviet troops left.

The situation in refugee camps remains highly tense, Perfilyev went on. There is no letup to rallies and demonstrations. One of the reasons behind them is that the international aid sent to refugees flows, in their opinion, to the pockets of the leaders of the counter-revolution and commanders of large armed formations. At the same time, the return of refugees continues. More than 6.5 thousand of them have returned over the last four months.

Some time ago, a group of Soviet journalists applied for visas to the Pakistani Embassy so as to familiarize themselves during the trip to that country with the fullfilment of the Geneva agreements, the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said furthermore. The issue of these visas was delayed for a long time but now they seem to be issued.

Responding to questions concerning an interview by Major-General Tsagolov published in the magazine OGONEK, Perfilyev said: "The pluralism of views in the Soviet Union becomes a standard phenomenon. The publication of this interview is the matter of the editorial board and no one else. As for the opinion of the Soviet side, it differs from Tsagolov's standpoint. We hold that the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan has good positions in its country, steers the right course that meets the interests of the people and has all chances to continue working confidently toward attaining peace and national reconciliation of the Afghans. We are convinced that this line will triumph in Afghanistan".

Discusses Gulf War, Peace Moves

LD0208161088 Moscow TASS in English 1522 GMT 2 Aug 88

[Text] Moscow August 2 TASS—The Soviet Union was profoundly satisfied to hear the news about the Iranian leadership's decision to officially recognise U.N. Security Council Resolution 598, a spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry said.

Vadim Perfilyev, deputy head of the ministry's Information Directorate, told a briefing today that "we sincerely welcome this decision and believe that it displays political wisdom and the wish to settle the conflict between the two states in a peaceful way".

Perfilyev said Iran's decision was creating a qualitatively new situation in the U.N. secretary general's efforts to achieve an early ceasefire.

He said the Soviet side favoured the Security Council's all-round assistance to the secretary general in his mission as Resolution 598 "is an important decision of the Security Council and, in case of need, the Council should resolutely act to put an end to the war".

The spokesman voiced an opinion that "there is a real possibility to agree on a termination of combat actions within the coming week".

"The Soviet Union expects the current conversations between Iran's and Iraq's foreign ministers to yield a positive result in the next few days," Perfilyev said.

At the same time, the Foreign Ministry spokesman noted that "some statements by the Iranian mass media, which portrayed Soviet policies in a biased way, give rise to surprise".

Some Iranian newspapers claimed the Soviet Union wanted to "weaken" Iran and "force" it into cooperation with the "Eastern bloc".

They also said the Soviet Union "opposes" the U.N. role in achieving a ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war.

"Statements of this kind do not correspond to the reality at all and fully disaccord with the real state of affairs," Perfilyev said.

"We work in every way toward the success of the U.N. secretary general's mission and expect it to yield important results soon.

"The goal of publications of this kind is to bring discord into the active efforts now made by the Soviet and Iranian sides to strengthen bilateral relations on a platform of true good-neighbourliness," the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Notes Qatari Diplomatic Ties

LD0208162288 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 2 Aug 88

[Text] Moscow August 2 TASS—The establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Qatar suits the interests of the peoples of both countries, leads to the widening of ties of the Soviet Union with Persian Gulf countries. Deputy Head of the Information Directorate of the USSR Foreign Ministry Vadim Perfilyev said this at a briefing here today. A joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations was signed in Paris on Monday.

The Soviet spokesman is of the opinion that the Soviet Union and Qatar as well as other Persian Gulf countries stand to gain from the establishment of normal interstate relations based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, equality, mutual respect and opening the road to the widening of trade and the development of economic cooperation.

Comments on Cambodian Talks

LD0208161588 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 2 Jul 88

[Text] Moscow August 2 TASS—"The significance of the Bogor meeting consists, above all, in the fact that the four opposing Kampuchean parties gathered for their first, though unofficial meeting, to exchange views," Vadim Perfilyev, deputy head of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Directorate, said at a briefing today.

Assessing the results of the informal talks held by the Kampuchean sides in Indonesia from July 25 to 28 and joined by Vietnam, Laos, Indonesia and other ASEAN countries at the second round, he called the attention of the journalists to the fact that both the Khmer representatives and other participants agreed on the necessity to settle the Kampuchean problem by political means.

"All countries of the region, involved in the conflict one way or another, admitted that there was no alternative to a political settlement," the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman emphasized.

At the same time, he described as "worthy of regret" the fact that the objections of the Khmer Rouge had prevented the implementation of important proposals to set up the National Reconciliation Council and the Coordination Committee to study the issues related to the Kampuchean settlement, advanced in Bogor by the Kampuchean Government and Norodom Sihanouk.

"The Soviet Union has declared more than once about its support to any constructive initiative aimed at searching the way out of the Kampuchean labyrinth. The results of the Bogor meeting are such an initiative. Now, it is important that the agreements reached during that informal meeting go into effect and not remain on paper. For its part, the Soviet Union will do everything it can to contribute to this process," Perfilyev said.

'Information Department' Set Up

LD0208145388 Moscow TASS in English 1442 GMT 2 Aug 88

[Text] Moscow August 2 TASS—The establishment of an Information Department at the USSR Council of Ministers has been announced at today's briefing here.

Vadim Perfilyev, deputy head of the Information Directorate at the USSR Foreign Ministry, said that this step marked the recognition of the immense importance of glasnost, openness in the operation of all links of state management, including the highest echelons.

Now it would be possible to see managers of all ranks, including those who never appeared on television nor spoke at news conferences.

Lev Voznesenskiy, a Soviet television domestic news analyst and author of more than 200 research works on political economy and scientific foundations of economic policy, has been appointed head of the department.

Petrovskiy, U.S. Official Discuss UN Activities

LD0208161888 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1440 GMT 2 Aug 88

[Text] Moscow, 2 Aug (TASS)—Political consultations took place 1-2 August at the USSR Foreign Ministry between Vladimir Petrovskiy, USSR deputy foreign minister, and Richard Williamson, U.S. assistant secretary of state. They exchanged views and compared the stances of their countries on matters relating to UN activities. The Soviet side set out its thoughts relating to the development of dialogue at the United Nations on the formation of a system of all-embracing security and on disarmament problems. Great attention was devoted to matters relating to enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations and its role in the political settlement of regional conflicts.

Geneva Talks With U.S. on Mideast Conclude

LD0208191488 Moscow TASS in English 1856 GMT 2 Aug 88

[Text] Geneva August 2 TASS—The Soviet-American consultations on problems of the Middle East ended in Geneva today.

During the consultations the sides discussed questions of prospects of the settlement of the Middle East problem, of the Iran-Iraq conflict and the situation in the Persian Gulf and a number of other problems related to the situation in the region.

The Soviet delegation at the consultation was headed by member of the Collegium of the USSR Foreign Ministry Vladimir Polyakov. The U.S. delegation was headed by Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Richard Murphy.

Peresada Reviews Past Week's Events

PM0108111088 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 88 Second Edition p 4

[Vladimir Peresada "International Review": "The World This Week"]

[Text] "The Soviet Union has once again captured universal attention"—that is how the radio station France Inter reported the CPSU Central Committee plenum that took place in Moscow. Well, the world's interest in our plenum is understandable: The plenum elaborated practical measures for the fulfillment of the 19th party conference decisions aimed at the further development of restructuring. And restructuring in the Soviet Union has long been seen by the international public as a factor of worldwide significance. Millions of people in every corner of the globe can see in practice the interconnected nature of its domestic and foreign aspects. No one can deny, the Egyptian newspaper AL-SHA'B writes, that it is solely thanks to restructuring that the new political thinking was born, a type of thinking that is now becoming international, and that the "era of change in the USSR" has brought to international life initiatives so bold and radical that they excite the whole world.

In the European Salient [subhead]

In the past week, politicians, public figures, and the press in dozens of countries continued to be "excited" by the new ideas on strengthening security in Europe put forward by M.S. Gorbachev in Warsaw, ideas that were contained in the decisions of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference.

Reactions are numerous. They vary, of course, from approval to promises to "consider them carefully." But it is characteristic that there have been virtually no attempts to reject the proposals out of hand, as has often happened in the past. The assessment that predominates is that given by P. Jankowitz, chairman of the Austrian parliamentary committee on foreign relations: "It is extremely positive."

This reaction engenders hope of a movement in response and hope that the socialist countries' proposals will be able to be implemented. But there is another standpoint that must also be noted. The NATO leadership is taking a disturbingly long time to express its views on the substance of the matter, claiming that it is still studying the Warsaw documents. London is silent. Washington is pretending that nothing has happened. And this is perplexing, even for observers in the West. What is it all about? Does it not mean that the Warsaw Pact, as West Germany's FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE notes, "goes further than NATO in its ideas for reducing conventional arms"? Or is the thesis on the "threat of Soviet tanks invading Western Europe" losing force, after having been exaggerated all these years?

A word about tanks. This is what two Western experts write—the authors of a study published in the American journal INTERNATIONAL SECURITY: "It has become obvious that NATO will require severely asymmetrical cuts in Soviet ground forces in Europe in order to lessen the Warsaw Pact's supposedly overwhelming superiority in tanks... But that requirement is based on a false premise." On the basis of a detailed, comprehensive analysis, scientists conclude: "The Warsaw Pact's tank forces have no significant superiority over NATO's analogous forces." In this context, the experts stress, the West's intention to propose a disproportionate cut in the Warsaw Pact's tank forces can only be assessed as a "demand for NATO superiority."

Quite so. And a realistic policy must be pursued. Incidentally, FRG Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher frankly pointed out this the other day. On the eve of his visit to Moscow, he described the socialist countries' proposals as evidence that the positions of East and West on the problem of reducing conventional arms in Europe have drawn considerably closer. In view of this, Genscher once again came out in favor of the speediest completion of the Vienna meeting of representatives of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and their adoption of a concluding document in order to enable talks on conventional arms reduction to begin this year.

Yes, the proposals emanating from Warsaw offer that opportunity, because they embody the desire to seek mutually advantageous solutions to the most complex international problems. Reflecting the renewal that is taking place in the socialist states, they open up prospects of building a common European home in which relations between peoples would be based on equal security, trust, and good-neighborliness.

An indication that such relations are not a utopia is provided, for instance, by the widening of ties between the West European "Common Market" and CEMA. For decades, these organizations were, so to speak, fenced off from each other by ideological and political stereotypes. There are still many barriers from the past and many problems, but after the establishment of official relations between the EEC and CEMA a month ago, very favorable conditions were created for advancing the cause of economic—and not only economic—cooperation.

The EEC Council of Ministers session held in Brussels the other day was a reminder of this. It discussed the course of developing the Community's relations with CEMA states, particularly the Soviet Union, and adopted a decision to hold talks with the USSR on concluding a large-scale economic agreement. But what is particularly noteworthy is this: The participants in the meeting came out in favor of the "Common Market" also holding consultations with our country on the most urgent problems of world politics.

This approach, which is in the spirit of all-European dialogue and present- day realities, can only be welcomed.

Fulfilling Commitments [subhead]

More and more new facts indicate that Pakistan is seeking to create difficulties in implementing the Geneva agreements on the settlement of the Afghan problem. This is being done in two ways.

First, by means of destabilizing the situation inside Afghanistan. The sending of terrorist groups into Afghan territory to fire rockets at densely populated districts of cities has been chosen as the most active form of subversive operations. As the BAKHTAR news agency reported, in Kabul alone, some 400 people have been killed in this way in recent months. Antigovernment formations continue to be concentrated along the border, and weapons caravans are regularly sent over. Pakistan is taking no steps to eliminate the headquarters, combat training centers, and arsenals of the Afghan opposition (on the contrary, it has just become known that the construction of seven more weapons transshipment dumps has been completed). All this is flagrant sabotage of the Geneva agreements, which make provisions, in particular, for noninterference by the sides in each other's internal affairs.

It is well known that the Soviet Union and the United States are the guarantors of these agreements. And while Washington either turns a blind eye to such actions by Islamabad or looks on them encouragingly, Moscow will not remain indifferent to its violation of its commitments. Instead, it will react as the situation demands.

At the same time, Pakistan is displaying an ever greater lack of realism. Last week it began to undermine the settlement process "in the international aspect." President Ziaul Haq stated that the USSR has halted the withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan and even "sent an additional 10,000 soldiers to Kabul."

What can one say about this? This is not the first time they have tried to reduce the implementation of the Geneva agreements to a "one-way street," solely for the observance of the schedule for the withdrawal of Soviet troops. All kinds of insinuations and propaganda "canards" have been launched. But this is the first time they have gone this far.

The Pakistani president's statement can only be assessed as provocative, for it is entirely contrary to reality. The Soviet Union strictly adheres to the Geneva agreements and fulfills its commitments honorably. The withdrawal of the limited contingent from Afghanistan is taking place strictly according to the agreed schedule. Incidentally, the UN observers on the spot have no complaints on this score. The Soviet Union, a USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman has stated, has not halted the withdrawal of its troops from Afghanistan, and still less has it brought in any new units.

The Pakistani "canard" is so absurd that even Washington hastily dissociated itself from it. At a routine White House briefing, the President's press assistant M. Fitzwater said: "As we understand it, the withdrawal of Soviet troops is continuing. We have no evidence that Soviet troops have been sent back in." In the end, the Pakistani leaders also apparently realized they had gotten "carried away." On Thursday, Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan admitted that Islamabad's assertions were unfounded.

But then why were they made? The purpose of Ziaul Haq's statement is obvious. It was made in the hope of misleading the world public, calling into question the sincerity of the USSR's intentions, and thereby attempting to divert attention from Islamabad's own gross violations of the Geneva accords.

Pakistan's national interests are better met by peace and tranquillity on its borders than by an unstable situation and worried neighbors. It would be nice to hope that in its approach to the Afghan problem, the Islamabad leadership will put these interests first, if it is really concerned about them.

Long-Awaited Shift [subhead]

The long-awaited shift from the "deadlock" has at last taken place in the matter of a political settlement of the bloodiest conflict since World War II—the Iran-Iraq war. On Tuesday, the UN secretary general began consultations on all aspects of a settlement with the two countries' foreign ministers, who have arrived in New York. Moreover, UN military experts were earlier dispatched to Baghdad and Tehran to work out terms for a cease-fire. This turn of events was greeted with satisfaction by the international community.

As is well known, the "floodgates opened" thanks to the fact that Tehran recently aligned itself with UN Security Council Resolution 598, which provides for the restoration of peace. This only took place a year after it was unanimously approved by the Council (Iraq agreed to the resolution immediately). Ayatollah Khomeyni's decision, which was made, he declared, on the recommendation of the country's political leaders, means recognition of the futility of continuing to gamble on resolving the conflict by military means. That is undoubtedly a change for the better in Iran's course.

What is to be done now? The Security Council resolution outlines the main ways of ending the war. The warring sides must put an end to all military operations and withdraw troops to the internationally recognized borders. Provision is also made for the immediate release and repatriation of prisoners. The settlement of the conflict, the document notes, must be comprehensive, just, and honorable.

Of course, it is not easy to put out the fire. The war has sharpened the sides' fury to the maximum, and hostility and suspicion are present even though both sides are now showing the political will for peace. The fighting goes on, despite the consultations in New York, which undoubtedly renders the practical implementation of the Security Council resolution more difficult.

It is now highly necessary to curtail military operations, that is, to take the first real step toward peace. The UN secretary general's plan provides for a cease-fire date to be set immediately after the return of the military experts who have been sent to Iran and Iraq. Let me remind you that under Resolution 598, the decision on a cease-fire can be taken even without consultations with the warring parties.

The possibility of a settlement of the conflict that has emerged places on the agenda with new force the question of ridding the Persian Gulf region of the foreign military presence. The concentration of a whole armada of U.S. warships there (27 ships at present) in itself, and its actions in particular, have been a major catalyst of tension. The recent downing of an Iranian civil airliner by missiles launched from a U.S. cruiser once again tragically recalled this. Obviously, the withdrawal of foreign naval forces from the Gulf region could substantially promote the normalization of the situation. But what is Washington's attitude to this? Very cool. According to U.S. Defense Secretary F. Carlucci, only "some reduction" in U.S. naval forces in the Persian Gulf is a prospect. As for their total withdrawal from the Gulf, there can be no question of this, it emerged from the secretary's statement. There is, to put it mildly, not much of a constructive element in this approach.

Processes are now taking place in the world that are marked by an awareness of the need to resolve urgent issues in international relations by political mechanisms. The Soviet Union made considerable efforts to achieve a settlement of the Afghanistan situation, and that brought results in the form of the Geneva agreements. Soviet diplomacy also did much to put the Iran-Iraq confrontation onto a footing of peace talks. Today, now that a positive shift has emerged there, such factors as reason and political responsibility are especially important, and not only on the part of the warring states themselves. Much will also depend on other members of the international community, first and foremost the great powers. But will the United States depart from what THE NEW YORK TIMES called its "emphatically imperial way of thinking" in this region? If so, the Persian Gulf could become a sphere of serious Soviet-U.S. collaboration with a view to eliminating a highly dangerous conflict.

Daily Urges Realizing CEMA-EEC Ties

PM2907113388 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 88 Second Edition p 5

[Vladislav Drobkov "Viewpoint": "Promising Direction"]

[Text] How long the preconditions for fundamental, large-scale change sometimes take to mature in international relations. And how quickly this change takes place

once these preconditions have matured. For many years the Common Market and CEMA were unable to build elementary ties and contacts between them, and they regarded one another with mistrust, even ill will. But now official relations have been established between these organizations, an intensive search for areas in which to collaborate is under way, and broad prospects for cooperation are being mapped out.

Here is an interesting fact: For a long time Western opponents of the development of ties between the EEC and CEMA frightened people by saying that such ties would fetter the initiative of bilateral exchanges. However, as experience has shown, the very course of preparations to establish relations between these two organizations has acted as a catalyst in speeding up these processes. In recent months several socialist states, including the Soviet Union, have exchanged documents with the EEC on the desirability of establishing official bilateral relations. The result has been the elimination of yet another anachronism inherited from the bad times of the "cold war" and foreign policy stagnation, when, contrary to common sense, an attempt was made to ignore and turn a blind eye to the realities of Europe.

As a result, for more than 3 decades CEMA and the EEC have been as if partitioned off from one another by ideological and political stereotypes. Almost 15 years have elapsed from the time of the establishment of the first contacts between these organizations until the signing of a joint declaration on establishing official relations. And now, with this declaration signed, a very promising, long-term path has been opened to the all-round development of truly mutually advantageous economic ties. True, some obstacles from the past still remain in this path, such as the prohibitive Cocom lists which restrict opportunities for trading in modern equipment and technology with socialist countries. There are also still some vital differences in the approach of different EEC countries to economic cooperation with CEMA states. And, finally, the very principles on which EEC and CEMA activity is based and the structure of their various bodies differ appreciably. This means that building collaboration is not an easy task.

However, in my opinion, despite all this it would be unforgivable not to take advantage of the prospects now opening up before us and not to make every effort to advance the task of economic—and not only economic—cooperation in Europe. The establishment of official relations between the EEC and CEMA and between the EEC and individual socialist countries creates favorable opportunities for this. This point was made once again at the EEC Council of Ministers session which concluded Tuesday in Brussels. The foreign ministers of Common Market countries who took part discussed the course of development in relations between the Community and CEMA states, particularly with the Soviet Union. They adopted a decision to instruct the Commission of European Communities to hold talks with the USSR on the conclusion of a large-scale economic agreement. They also spoke in favor of the Common Market holding consultations with the Soviet Union on foreign policy problems. The Near East, Afghanistan, Central America, East-West relations, and disarmament problems were named as priority subjects.

The EEC foreign ministers thereby demonstrated their interest in developing a broader dialogue—economic and political—and building East-West relations consonant with present-day requirements and realities. This approach can be welcomed.

But we must not forget that the present fruitful period in EEC-CEMA relations was preceded by decades of a quite different sort. Their legacy cannot disappear overnight, and I am afraid that it could still make its presence felt again in both Western and Eastern Europe. That is why it is important to immediately create the mechanism and infrastructure of direct business ties between the Common Market and CEMA, not putting it off until tomorrow. We must not only outline long-term plans but also actively develop present cooperation in the broadest areas: from scientific research to practical measures to protect the environment. In my opinion, it is important to now generalize the experience of West European integration, which has made much progress in many areas, and consider what is suitable to be introduced into CEMA activity.

Unfortunately, we have spent too much time criticizing the shortcomings in West European integration (some of which are natural and unavoidable, as in any large venture), while little time has been devoted to studying its strong points. That situation is now changing, so we must make full use of the opportunities opening up. Everyone will gain from this.

CSCE Delegate Calls for Recess in Talks

AU0208131588 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 2 Aug 88 p 2

[Excerpt] Vienna—Yesterday [1 August] at the Vienna follow-up meeting, Ambassador Yuriy Kashlev, head of the Soviet CSCE delegation, demanded that as many controversial issues as possible be cleared within this working week. This would create the prerequisite for the final conclusion of the Vienna follow-up meeting in the fall. The CSCE participants have agreed to suspend work for 3 weeks as of next Friday [5 August]. The "technical recess" is designed to provide the delegations with the opportunity to consult their capitals.

Kashlev called on his "Western colleagues" to deal "seriously" with the supplements to the neutral and nonaligned states' draft CSCE final document demanded by Romania. So far, the Romanians have strictly rejected large parts of the neutrals' compromise paper—to the displeasure of those Warsaw Pact states to which a substantive CSCE final document is a real concern. Kashlev's appeal is obviously aimed at taking into

account the additional passages on the "right to life, work, and education" demanded by Bucharest, in order to make the Romanians agree to other, still controversial issues. [passage omitted]

Daily Reports Geneva ECOSOC Session
PM0108140188 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jul 88 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Important Topics Examined"]

[Text] Geneva, 30 Jul— Problems of the world economy, international economic relations, social issues, and the improvement of UN activity in the socioeconomic sphere were all topics examined at the second session of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) held here.

A number of resolutions, including one on UN aid programs to Afghanistan, the improvement of ECOSOC activity, the environment, and the early detection of problems emerging in the international economy, were adopted.

The progress of the session showed that the stepping up of international economic cooperation is taking place against a backdrop of deepening political dialogue on many of the most important world problems. A number of speeches by delegates stressed that disarmament should lead to accelerated socioeconomic progress.

Bank, Credit Card Group Sign Agreement
LD3107092488 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 30 Jul 88

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] An agreement was signed in Moscow today between the Eurocard International firm and the USSR Bank for Foreign Economic Activity.

[Begin recording] [Kostenko] This agreement is a new stage in the USSR's foreign economic activity. Our country has joined a major payment system in Europe which is represented by international corporations—Mastercard, Eurocard, and Eurocheque. The Soviet bank has obtained the right to sell the credit cards to foreigners living and working in the USSR. Apart from this, it will be possible to use these cards to make payments in rubles on the Soviet domestic market. [video shows signing ceremony; Soviet and Eurocard sides shake hands; Kostenko is then shown interviewing man]

Why is this advantageous for us? What sort of stake do we have in cooperation with the Eurocard-Mastercard-Eurocheque firm?

[V.V. Gerashchenko, first deputy chairman of the board of the USSR Bank for Foreign Economic Activity] The point is that this system of payment without involving a cash transfer is widespread both in Europe and around the world. Our citizens traveling abroad on business, cultural, and private trips receive as a rule either travelers' cheques or cash. This is not very convenient for the clients and it costs the bank a lot. This is because in order to provide services for our clients, we are obliged to have foreign currency from various countries, which costs money. Therefore, the use of credit cards provides us with great savings and benefits.

[Kostenko] Bank experts believe that credit cards like this will in time almost completely replace cash. Today the Eurocard payment system provides its services to almost 180 countries in the world.

[V. Sherpenhausen, president of Eurocard, speaking in English with superimposed Russian translation] We are very happy that such a large country as the Soviet Union has become a member of our credit system. We are sure that the citizens of your country will remain happy with this beneficial and convenient type of banking service. [end recording]

Envoys To Be Shown 19th Party Conference Film
LD0108145388 Moscow TASS in English 1114 GMT 1 Aug 88

[text] Moscow Aughust 1 TASS—The Protocol Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry has arranged for the heads of diplomatic missions in Moscow a review of the documentary film "Current Chronicle" on the work of the 19th All-Union Conference of the CPSU. The participants in the preview were addressed by Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Vladimir Petrovskiy.

United States & Canada

Further Reportage on Carlucci Activities

Visits Taman Guards Division

LD0208111388 Moscow TASS in English 1052 GMT 2 Aug 88

[Text] Moscow August 2 TASS—U.S. Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci staying on a visit in the USSR visited today the area of deployment of one of the best units of the Soviet Armed Forces, the Taman Guards Division.

The Taman Guards Mechanized Infantry Division was formed in 1940. It was awarded the Order of the Red Banner in the summer of 1943 for successful operations during the Great Patriotic War that resulted in the liberation of Nalchik, Yessentuki and other North Caucasian cities. In September and October of that year the division took part in the Novorossiysk-Taman offensive operation as part of the North Caucasian front. In October 1943 it was given the honorary name of the Taman Division for the Liberation of the Taman Peninsula.

The honorary title of Hero of the Soviet Union was conferred during the war on thirty three officers and men of the division who distinguished themselves in fighting.

The division was moved to the Moscow Military District in autumn 1945. Starting from May 1946 its units have invariably taken part in military parades in the Red Square.

Views Divisional Exercise

LD0208131388 Moscow TASS in English 1257 GMT 2 Aug 88

[Text] Moscow August 2 TASS—U.S. Defence Secretary Frank Carlucci today visited the Guards Taman Motorized Rifle Division near Moscow. Frank Carlucci was accompanied by Defence Minister of the USSR Dmitriy Yazov, who gave explanations to the guest. The defense ministers of the two countries ascended to an observation tower to see a tactical exercise with field firing. In the first stage of the exercise the U.S. defence secretary had a possibility to observe actions of fire support forces, tanks, BMP-2 vehicles (infantry combat vehicle 2), anti-aircraft units, jet artillery, fire support helicopters.

The landing of troops was held in the second stage of the exercise. Fire was conducted by all fire weapons that the division is equipped with.

When inspecting combat materiel of the motorized rifle division, Frank Carlucci mounted a T-72 tank. The defence minister of the USSR gave explanations on its combat characteristics. Cameramen were able to make a unique picture—Dmitriy Yazov and Frank Carlucci having an animated talk on a Soviet tank.

"What else would you like to see?" Dmitriy Yazov asked Frank Carlucci.

"A barrack", the American guest answered.

The U.S. defense secretary and his party got a possibility to see barracks of the Taman Division. Inspecting the canteen, they looked into the kitchen, thus getting a possibility to have a fuller notion of every-day life of Taman Division servicemen.

The Taman Guards Motorized Rifle Division was formed in 1940. The division was awarded with a Red Banner Order for successful operations during the Second World War to liberate towns of North Caucasus in summer 1943. The division was awarded the honorary Taman title for the liberation of the Taman peninsula in the course of the Novorossiysk-Taman offensive operation. During the war 33 officers and men of the Taman Division were awarded the high title of Hero of the Soviet Union for their excellent battle performance.

Continues Talks With Yazov

LD0208134388 Moscow TASS in English 1326 GMT 2 Aug 88

[Text] Moscow August 2 TASS—U.S. Secretary of Defense Frank Carlucci, now paying a visit to the USSR, today toured the headquarters of the Guards' Taman Division, one of the best in the Soviet Army, near Moscow.

Also, today, Frank Carlucci visited an air garrison outside Moscow where he inspected various types of Soviet combat aircraft.

Talks were continued on the same day between the USSR defense minister and the U.S. secretary of defense on issues of mutual interest.

Inspects 'Blackjack' Bomber

LD0208221888 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 Aug 88

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] The official visit to the USSR by U.S. Defense Secretary Carlucci is continuing.

[Yu. Rostov, identified by caption] This morning, Frank Carlucci visited a military airbase in Moscow Oblast, near the Kubinka railway station. [video shows Carlucci and entourage visiting airbase] It is the first time that an American has been here, and it is the first time that representatives of the West have been shown the most up-to-date Soviet military aircraft. [video shows Soviets and Americans walking past, then entering a helicopter; shots of Soviet and U.S. Air Force personnel conversing; side view of three aircraft]

In the foreground you see a MiG-29 fighter, and behind this a bomber which in the West is called "Blackjack." The question as to whether it would be demonstrated was discussed in the United States long before the visit by Carlucci. Experts explain that what is involved are the high flight and combat features of the aircraft. [video pans from right to left to show the noses of the third aircraft, and then of the "Blackjack" bomber; shots of Soviets and Americans conversing and entering an aircraft; brief glimpse of the front end of a rocket, colored white and having four fins; shots of groundstaff demonstrating features of the aicraft; video then switches to show Carlucci speaking, apparently responding to journalists' questions, with a Soviet officer at his side]

[Begin recording] [Carlucci, speaking in English with superimposed Russian translation] This is without a doubt very good military equipment, and the personnel are very well trained.

[Unidentified questioner, speaking in English] Better than that of the Americans?

[Carlucci] One can't make such comparisons.

[Questioner] As you inspected the bomber, did you learn something new, or something that wasn't known to you from intelligence reports?

[Carlucci] I am not a qualified intelligence officer, and I am not an expert. I sat in the pilot's cabin, but I wasn't able to distinguish one instrument from another. [end recording]

[Rostov] Such visits are intended to allow Americans to get to know more about us. But these visits are mutual. We recall that last month, Marshal Akhromeyev visited military bases in the United States. [video shows helicopters and aircraft, with Soviets and Americans looking on as a single aircraft does a spin and four others fly past in formation; video then shows U.S. officer being interviewed]

[Begin Major General Fornell, military assistant of the U.S. defense secretary, identified by caption, recording in English with superimposed Russian translation] As a result of the contacts we are able to compare the level of the technologies of the two countries. Conversations with officers and personnel are useful. The military are starting to better understand each other's intentions. [end recording]

[Rostov] It is hard not to agree with Gen Fornell. The danger of an unintended, accidental breakout of war has always existed. Incidentally, it was hardly possible to imagine previously that a U.S. major general and close assistant of the U.S. defense secretary would speak about the need for mutual understanding between the Soviet and U.S. military. [video shows Carlucci speaking with Soviet Army personnel, apparently standing at the side of a tank, the barrel of which is partly seen; Yazov stands beside him]

Today, Frank Carlucci visited the Taman Division. Comrade Yazov and Frank Carlucci also attended military exercises. The U.S. defense secretary acquainted himself with the modern tactics of battle conduct by the Soviet Armed Forces and inspected military equipment. [video show exercises in progress, involving helicopters and tanks; Carlucci, Yazov, and others are seen looking on from an observation post]

[Announcer] Also today, talks on matters of mutual interest were continued between Comrade Yazov and Frank Carlucci.

Addresses News Conference

LD0208163588 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 2 Aug 88

[Text] Moscow August 2 TASS—U.S. Secretary of Defence Frank Carlucci was impressed by "remarkable candour and openness" he encountered in the Soviet Union, manifested not only in discussions, but also in the fact that "nothing was withheld" by the Soviet side in the demonstration of most up-to-date specimens of military equipment.

He was speaking today at a news conference for Soviet and foreign journalists at the U.S. Embassy.

During the first two days of his visit to the USSR, the U.S. official spent four hours discussing military issues with Soviet Defence Minister Dmitriy Yazov. He emphasised their useful character.

Carlucci had an opportunity to visit military facilities, including an aircraft unit in Kubinka near Moscow and the famous Taman Division and watch a military exercise.

The defense secretary invited Gen. Yazov to visit the United States and, he said, the invitation was accepted.

Asked about Soviet military equipment he was shown, the Pentagon head said that this equipment in all likelihood possessed high combat properties.

In this connection he stressed that the United States should maintain its "deterrence capability" at a high level and expressed the hope that U.S. Congress would continue allocating necessary funds for these purposes.

Assessing the possibility to familiarise himself with the Soviet military equipment, the defence secretary said that the Soviet side adhered to the notion that the higher level of U.S. knowledge about the Soviet military system, the easier it would be to achieve success along the path of reducing the level of military tension.

The defence secretary reiterated the American side's unwillingness to accept nuclear arms control in the U.S. Navy under the pretext that this would be not effective to carry out.

In the opinion of the Soviet side, this control is possible and necessary for the conclusion of a treaty on strategic offensive weapons.

Further on Remarks

LD0208185688 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT Aug 88

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Carlucci, who is in our country on an official visit, gave a news conference today at the new U.S. Embassy building in Moscow.

He told journalists that his conversation with USSR Defense Minister Yazov had achieved palpable results. They discussed in particular questions of preventing dangerous incidents, especially in cases of actions by Soviet and U.S. troops in neighboring regions, military contacts between the two states, the organization of visits by military attaches of the two countries to military facilities, regional problems, and the progress of arms control talks. As before, the participants paid great attention to the nature of the military doctrines of both states. Carlucci noted that the two sides' evaluations still vary widely.

The U.S. secretary stressed that all of his meetings with Soviet officers were of a truly frank nature. In particular, the Soviet pilots gave clear and pertinent answers to all the questions they were asked. Carlucci noted that nothing was hidden from the members of his group at the Soviet military facilities and he indicated the high quality of the Soviet military hardware shown to him.

The head of the U.S. military delegation expressed himself in favor of continuing contacts between the representatives of the two countries' armed forces and said that he had invited Army General Yazov, USSR defense minister, to visit the United States. The U.S. secretary of defense answered journalists' questions.

Paper Reviews 2 Aug Activities

PM0308090588 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Aug 88 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary F. Carlucci, who is on an official visit to our country at the invitation of Army General D.T. Yazov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, visited the M.I. Kalinin Taman Guards Motorized Rifle Division on 2 August.

At the division's training center, the guest and the officials accompanying him were met by Army Gen D.T. Yazov, and Army Generals Ye.F. Ivanovskiy and V.M. Shabanov, USSR deputy defense ministers. The U.S. defense secretary visited a live-fire battalion tactical exercise where he familiarized himself with the tactical operations of Soviet motorized rifle subunits. The regimental commander's work procedure during preparations for and implementation of combat operations was explained to him, and he was shown elements of weapon training. The U.S. guest watched a tactical airborne assault landing.

F. Carlucci also looked over a number of examples of Soviet Armed Forces combat hardware and artillery pieces and was briefed on their tactical and technical characteristics. The U.S. defense secretary was given exhaustive answers to all his questions.

The U.S. defense secretary and the officials accompanying him familiarized themselves with the living and leisure conditions of Soviet servicemen.

The same day F. Carlucci visited the air unit at Kubinka, familiarized himself with modern Air Force equipment, and went aboard a combat aircraft and a helicopter. Display flights were held in conclusion. F. Carlucci met with the Soviet pilots who took part in the display flights and thanked them for their virtuoso display.

The U.S. defense secretary was met and shown around by Colonel General of Aviation B.F. Korolkov, first deputy commander in chief of the Air Force.

Meets Gromyko in Crimea 3 Aug

LD0308120188 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 3 Aug 88

[Text] Simferopol August 3 TASS—U.S. Secretary of Defence Frank Carlucci, in the USSR at the invitation of Soviet Defence Minister Dmitriy Yazov, today arrived in the Crimea, the Ukraine. He visited the regional centre, Simferopol, and the world-famous Black Sea health resort of Yalta.

In its environs, Carlucci met with Andrey Gromyko, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The U.S. defence secretary saw the sights of the major international health resort visited annually by more than 100,000 foreign tourists. The trail to that city was blazed for the Americans by their great compatriot Mark Twain who was the first foreign tourist there.

The centuries past and present have met on the streets of the city which marks its 150th anniversary on these day [as received]. A small township on the southern coast of the Crimean peninsula, Yalta was awarded the status of "city" in 1838 and soon won the reputation of the coast's best climatic resort.

Its post-revolutionary history began in 1921 when Yalta was named the first Soviet health resort in keeping with the Soviet Government's decree "on use of the Crimea for the treatment of working people."

A mere 18 health-building facilities operated in the city and its environs in the first season. Their number is ten times as great now.

New health facilities are being built along the coast, palaces and mansions which belonged to tsarist nobles before the October, 1917 Revolution and are now owned by the entire nation are being redecorated.

After a sight-seeing tour of Yalta's health centres and new housing developments, Carlucci was shown around the Livadiya Palace where the historic Yalta conference of the leaders of Great Britain, the USSR and the United States was held in February 1945.

One of the city streets was named after President Franklin Roosevelt in memory of the historic conference that set an example of international cooperation.

On the same day, the U.S. defence secretary left for Sevastopol on a speed boat.

Kuznetsov Comments on Visit

LD0208235688 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 2 Aug 88

[From the "Outlook" program; observer Pavel Kuznetsov commentary]

[Text] This is "Outlook," coming to you from Moscow. As you just heard, the 4-day visit here by U.S. Defense Secretary Carlucci got of to a businesslike start, with both sides emphasizing they could talk and discuss their problems in direct terms. More from our observer, Pavel Kuznetsov:

[Kuznetsov] Judging by the media accounts of the talks, Mr Carlucci said he saw few signs that this country was switching to a defensive military strategy. Well, few signs is not the same as no signs at all. Proclaimed less than a year ago, a new Soviet doctrine seeks such a military level that will be sufficient for defensive purposes only. That will require time, and the United States military must be aware of this. Among the few signs of changes in our military posture that Secretary Carlucci spoke about is the scaling down of Soviet naval exercises far away from our territory and some other steps. Mr Carlucci's concerns are understandable and legitimate. So are Moscow's concerns about some U.S. military programs emphasizing penetration deep inside Soviet territory. It is not very pleasant to hear a debate in your country as to whether the B-1 bomber can do that or whether this should be done by its successor, the Stealth bomber. It is good to hear Secretary Carlucci tell our top military officers that the United States poses no threat to the USSR, but these assurances are not easy to reconcile with the fact that of some 25 major weapon systems designed and produced over the past 3 decades, some 22 or 23 were initiated by the United States. Let us leave it to the military to debate what is better and more secure: to be an island nation, as Secretary Carlucci put it, with a powerful navy, or a land power, in the case of the USSR. Let them decide on what is more valuable: to have a clear technological edge in many areas—something that Mr Carlucci proudly admitted—or still to rely on a less sophisticated quantity.

There's been a painful process under way here of a reassessment of social values, overseas commitments, and domestic and foreign policy priorities. Our military are no exception. And like in every other area, there may be ups and downs, conflicting signals, infighting, and resistance. It is not very easy to codify the direction or pace of a radical reform, but the guidelines are out there for everybody to see. And if in the United States they are sincere when they say they are encouraged and even excited by changes here, it is along these lines that we should seek more understanding and trust. Preaching aside, the United States is dealing now with a different Soviet Union. In turn, we're dealing with a different America: less abusive, recalcitrant, and unyielding. Or so it seems. And if Frank Carlucci flies away with the same impression, I think the problem of what is the more dangerous weapon—a heavy Soviet land-based long-range missile sitting in a silo, or a submarine-launched American counterpart—will be less difficult to solve. If neither country is a threat to the other, what's holding us up?

Remarks, Editorial Reply Cited

PM0308102588 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Aug 88 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report and editorial commentary under the general heading: "We Must Take Each Other's Concerns Into Account"]

[Text] As has already been reported, on the afternoon of 1 August U.S. Defense Secretary F. Carlucci, who is in the Soviet Union, visited the General Staff Military Academy, where he was familiarized with the teaching process. After this, Mr F. Carlucci addressed the academy's professorial and teaching staff. He expressed satisfaction at this opportunity to expound to Soviet Armed Forces generals and officers the position of the U.S. military-political leadership on the problems of Soviet-U.S. relations. He made a positive assessment of the dialogue between the two countries' defense ministers—a dialogue which has become possible as a result of the meetings between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan, and because of the incipient improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations as a whole. He spoke positively of the plan that has been brought into force for contacts between the Soviet and U.S. Armed Forces in 1988-1990.

Thanks to all these changes, the U.S. defense secretary believes that there is a real opportunity to promote a better understanding of the sides' positions on military-political and purely military issues by exchanging opinions between military representatives of the sides at different levels. The improvement in mutual relations between the USSR and the United States is promoted in large part by restructuring in the Soviet Union, on the one hand, and, on the other, by the fact that the United States by its very essence is not an aggressive state, the Pentagon leader stated, since social democracy and freedom prevent it.

We welcome the changes taking place in the USSR, F. Carlucci said. At the same time, the U.S. side does not yet see any major changes in Soviet military doctrine or in the area of the buildup of the Soviet Armed Forces. The Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries still have advantages in conventional arms, in his opinion. That is why the Americans are not convinced of the practical implementation of the defensive doctrine in the Soviet Armed Forces. Nor is any evidence provided on this score by an analysis of the military exercises held by the Soviet Union—exercises which are meant to reflect the thrust of the military doctrine. Although defensive elements have started to figure in these exercises for the first time, their final phase still consists of a counteroffensive.

Referring to the geostrategic differences between our countries, the Pentagon leader stressed that the United States, as a naval power, has to have powerful naval and other armed forces to protect trading routes, shipping lanes, and contacts with allies.

U.S. Defense Minister D.T. Yazov, and Chief of the General Staff S.F. Akhromeyev constantly remind people that the United States should reduce its Navy. But it will not be possible to do that, Carlucci said. It would be tantamount to we Americans demanding that the Soviet Union dismantle its railroads and highways. We will develop and improve the U.S. Navy and pursue a policy of deterrence with the help of naval power and other types of armed forces.

Carlucci devoted a great deal of attention to a defense of the U.S. SDI program, which is allegedly purely defensive and intended to destroy ballistic missiles in flight. The United States intends to continue work on the program, since its implementation—at least, so the Pentagon believes—will promote a stabilization of the situation in the world. Together with this, the United States will continue talks with the USSR on 50-percent cuts in strategic offensive arms.

The U.S. defense secretary was asked a number of questions.

In particular, he was asked why in his speech he did not once refer to the defensive nature of U.S. military doctrine. Does this mean that the United States has an offensive military doctrine? In his reply Carlucci stated that U.S. military doctrine is defensive. The main confirmation of that is the nature of U.S. democracy and the openness of U.S. society. Under the conditions of democracy and freedom existing in the United States it is impossible to pursue an aggressive policy or to implement an offensive doctrine.

To a question on how the Pentagon assesses the Soviet military threat and what methods are used in making such an assessment, F. Carlucci replied that the United States forms its opinion on the basis of the potential of Soviet military power and its military budget. In order to obtain more objective assessments of Soviet military potential the West hopes that the USSR will publish figures on its military budget.

Carlucci was asked how to distinguish offensive weapons from defensive weapons if, in the Americans' opinion, tanks are offensive weapons while carrier battle groups are defensive weapons. On what criteria is the assessment based? That is a complex question, Carlucci replied. I do not want to surmise who is right and who is not. The main thing here is the extent to which a branch of the armed forces or a particular weapon threatens stability.

Another question put to the U.S. secretary was: Do U.S. naval forces threaten the Soviet Union? No, we threaten nobody, the secretary replied. The United States needs a large navy and military bases not to pose a threat but to defend shipping lanes, trade, and commerce.

The defense secretary was asked, with reference to his interview in the magazine DER SPIEGEL (FRG), why he considers the existence of airborne assault troops in the USSR to be a sign of an offensive doctrine, while the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force—which is several times larger than the USSR Airborne Assault Forces—is classed as defensive. Carlucci replied that U.S. airborne assault troops and the Rapid Deployment Force are located on U.S. territory, while the Soviet troops are close to West Europe. (Footnote) (Editor's Note. All Soviet formations and airborne assault units are located on Soviet territory). My assessment, Carlucci stated, is based on the aforementioned forces.

Editorial Commentary [subhead]

One's attention is drawn to several points in the U.S. defense secretary's speech.

One: When we Soviet representatives cogently use specific cases to explain and to prove the defensive nature of Soviet military doctrine, American military representatives do not believe us and openly say so. Yet, on the other hand, the Pentagon leader himself cannot confirm the defensive nature of U.S. military doctrine, referring merely to "democracy and freedom." This is not proof for us. We need facts, not phrases. U.S. words do not tally with its practical actions.

Two: In his assessment of military potentials Carlucci takes account solely of ground forces—specifically, tanks and artillery, where the Warsaw Pact indeed has an advantage. But he does not take into account U.S. and NATO navies and air forces—the strongest components of any armed forces, in which the West has a significant advantage over the Warsaw Pact countries. If one takes the armed forces of the two military alliances as a whole, they are roughly equal in terms of power. In order to provide proof, the Warsaw Pact countries propose exchanging figures at the official level for each military alliance and each country individually in order to reveal and to eliminate asymmetries and imbalances. But the United States and NATO refuse to exchange such figures. This refusal cannot be considered coincidental. With the publication of figures on the real makeup of forces the flimsiness of the U.S. arguments would be clear.

Three: The U.S. Navy and the U.S. naval bases located around our territory pose a real threat to the Soviet Union. The 15 U.S. carrier battle groups are strong naval and air force groupings capable of striking against the Soviet Union at the start of a war. That is an objective reality. That is why it is impossible to agree with Mr F. Carlucci when he says that the U.S. Navy is designed for the innocent task of protecting U.S. trading routes and shipping lanes.

And finally: One would like to hope that U.S. and Soviet military leaders will look at each other's concerns on security matters in a really unprejudiced and attentive way. Military dialogue is not an end in itself. It should be an important means of reaching agreement, ensuring reciprocal security, and strengthening international stability. Realism and verification should form the basis of our mutual relations. We must strive for trust on this basis. Both sides need to think about this.

Shevardnadze Meets With U.S. Publishers

LD0208114288 Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 2 Aug 88

[Text] Moscow August 2 TASS—Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Eduard Shevardnadze today received Allen Newhart, chairman of the board of the American publishing "Gannet Co", John Quinn, editor-in-chief of the newspaper "USA TODAY" and David Mazzarella, president of the newspaper's international service. The "Gannet Co" is one of the biggest U.S. publishing groups, and it owns, specifically, the newspaper "USA TODAY".

Allen Newhart, John Quinn and David Mazzarella arrived in the USSR, as part of the their round the world programme of visiting the main countries and regions of the world.

Questions connected with the state and development of Soviet-American relations were touched upon in the course of the meeting. From the American side it has been noted that the leaders of the "Gannet Co" are in the Soviet Union on a mission of peace and cooperation, that they are hoping to make their contribution to better mutual understanding between the Soviet and American peoples.

Dobrynin Receives Publisher

LD0208141488 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1315 GMT 2 Aug 88

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Dobrynin has received Newhart, chairman of the board of Gannet Co, one of the biggest U.S. newspaper corporations, and founder of the paper USA TODAY. Dobrynin had a conversation with him which dealt with questions of Soviet-U.S. relations and the course of the U.S. election campaign. Newhart spoke of the plans for publishing items on Soviet subjects in the paper USA TODAY—which has the largest print run in the United States—taking into account the huge interest of the U.S. public in the radical transformations being implemented in the USSR.

Comrade Dobrynin also met today with Anguita, general secretary of the Communist Party of Spain [PCE], who is in the Soviet Union on holiday. The representatives of the CPSU and PCE exchanged information on the activity of both parties and also discussed the question of developing relations between the CPSU and the PCE.

Reagan Holds Talks With Cypriot President

LD0208111888 Moscow TASS in English 1102 GMT 2 Aug 88

[Text] Washington August 2 TASS—U.S. President Ronald Reagan met on Monday with the President of the Republic of Cyprus, Yeoryios Vasiliou. According to White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater, only one issue was discussed during the meeting—talks under the U.N. auspices on reunification of the country. The talks will start on August 24 at the U.N. Headquarters in New York. It will involve Vasiliou and leader of the Turkish community Raif Denktas, who calls himself the president of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. No other country, except for Turkey, recognises that state.

The Cypriot president, who is in the USA on a 10-day visit, also met with Vice President George Bush to discuss substantively the Cypriot problem.

Commentary Condemns Activities of USIA

LD0108205988 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 1 Aug 88

[Text] On 1 August 1953 President Eisenhower of the United States of America signed an executive decree on the creation of a new government department whose

brief included the task of propagandizing U.S. foreign policy, the American way of life, and to discredit the ideas of socialism. This department was given the name United States Information Agency—USIA, when the English words are abbreviated. Today's latest news commentary is devoted to the activity of this institution. At the microphone is Igor Charikov

[Charikov] I shall remind you once again of when this department came about—1953. This was when the cold war was at its height, a period of a wide-ranging crusade against the countries of socialism. The U.S. secretary of state at the time, John Foster Dulles, who was known for his anti-communist convictions, gave instructions for a detailed report to be prepared on the state of affairs on the ideological front. The report which was presented to him said that means available to the administration for waging a war of ideas did not enable the United States to win such a war, to hold back the advance of international communism—as was said—or to blunt the edge of its propaganda. The report served as sufficient grounds for the creation of a special organ which was given wide-ranging opportunities. The USIA was granted funds amounting to millions, a printing base, film and then television studios, radio stations, and, of course, an enormous staff.

Much water has flowed under the bridge since then. The past 35 years have, of course, been crammed with very critical, at times dramatic events both in Soviet-U.S. relations and in the international situation. It would be difficult and it wouldn't be worthwhile to try to make out the details of USIA's participation or complicity in them. Suffice it to say that, overall, the passing years have changed little in the direction and nature of USIA's activity. The present director of the agency, Charles Wick, likes to stress on occasion that his department is at the forefront of the ideological war against the Soviet Union.

Well, our ideas really are different and, incidentally, so are our methods of persuasion. Great changes are taking place in our country now. Glasnost is acquiring greater and greater force. The volume of information is increasing, including information on topics which used to be considered forbidden. This flow has become so broad that, according to the bureau director of the ASSOCIATED PRESS agency in Moscow, (Michael Putzell), it has become more difficult for U.S. journalists to work in the USSR. Well, that's their problem, as they say. Since May of last year, jamming has been stopped of Voice of American transmissions—a radio station which is part of the USIA structure.

In our journalistic work we are striving to get rid of stereotypes. We are gradually giving up the image of the United States as an enemy. We are trying to emphasize the positive changes in our relations. In their words the leaders of the USIA support the same thing, but in their deeds they are continuing—granted, by somewhat more modern methods—the ideological war for the sake of which the USIA came into being.

The latest example of this could be its leadership's report to the U.S. Congress in which it complains—neither more nor less—of the active Soviet measures in the age of glasnost. Through glasnost we are making the U.S. propagandists' traditional arguments ineffective and we are depriving the broadcasts of Voice of America, which continue to be of a hostile nature, of any cogency. It is now essential as never before to undertake and to increase efforts toward mutual understanding and the elimination of prejudices and suspicion, and not to obstruct this process as the USIA is doing.

U.S. Public Protests Biological Warfare Research

PM0208094388 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jul 88 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Blinov dispatch: "Pentagon Shows Its Hand"]

[Text] Washington—Despite widespread protests from the U.S. public, the Pentagon is continuing to expand its work on highly dangerous weapons of mass destruction—biological weapons. This became known during hearings held in a Senate subcommittee.

The military men and civilians invited to the session admitted that work on pathogens continues at U.S. Army laboratories. One such laboratory is at Fort Detrick, Maryland, in the middle of the densely populated Atlantic seaboard of the United States, near the U.S. capital.

This work is not without danger for the population of surrounding regions. Thus, a former Fort Detrick laboratory worker admitted that retorts containing an "exotic virus" disappeared from the laboratory. There was no investigation of what happened. The danger of the weapon being created in the biological retorts was stated by the eminent U.S. specialist J. Rifkin, who systematically opposes the use of pathogens for genetically engineered military purposes. "The biological warfare preparation programs pose an exceptional threat to the population of the United States and the whole world," he stated.

The Pentagon is reacting in its own way to these protests. It has been learned that the U.S. Army's Science Council has drawn up a secret report admitting that the American people have a negative attitude to biological weapons. The report recommends a propaganda campaign to justify the work in military laboratories.

"We have decided to show our hand and remove the veil of secrecy from this type of weapon," a Pentagon representative stated at the hearings. According to his explanations, the U.S. Army has already embarked on replacing the "veil of secrecy" with glossy advertising in Utah, near the Dagway test range—where a special installation

is being created for testing biological weapons—and meetings between military personnel and the local population have been organized. The inhabitants of the population centers surrounding the ranges are being told that the planned tests are harmless and not life-threatening. Next in line are military exercises linked with the use of biological weapons. A special group—the so-called "Red Command"—has been set up in the Pentagon to organize them.

Northeast Asia

Paradox of Japanese Defense Policy Noted

LD0208092988 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 1 Aug 88

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Vladimir Fadeyev]

[Text] [Fadeyev] As has been reported from Tokyo, debates on the issues of the internal and foreign policy of Takeshita's cabinet started today in the Japanese parliament. Takako Doi, chairwoman of the Central Executive Committee of Japan's Socialist Party, addressed questions to the government.

She said, specifically, that Japan should play a more active role in deepening the process of disarmament and making the international situation healthier. For this purpose, the leader of the Japanese Socialists stressed, Takeshita's cabinet should, first of all, reduce military spending. At the same time Takako Doi requested that the government should give a clear answer to the question of whether the Japanese authorities intend to demand solid guarantees from Washington that there are no nuclear weapons onboard those U.S. ships based in Japanese ports.

I ask commentator Boris Andrianov to give his view on what the leader of the Japanese socialists said.

[Andrianov] The questions raised by Takako Doi in the Japanese parliament are very reasonable. They reflect the activization of the peace-loving groups coming out against the current political course of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party that has become noticeable in the last few months.

The positive changes that are taking place in the world are readily apparent. Definite changes in the cause of curbing the arms race and settling regional conflicts are evident. In contrast to what happened in the past, signs have emerged showing the the United States and its West European allies are prepared to opt for further negotiations with the USSR on problems linked with reducing the threat of nuclear war. The positive shifts that resulted from the Soviet-U.S. summits have won certain recognition in the world arena. All these are obvious new features of international life.

Of course, not everyone abroad is prepared to recognize these new features and to revise their former biased attitude toward the Soviet Union or accept the idea of reducing nuclear arsenals. But even within such conservative circles representatives of official Tokyo occupy a special place. As the Japanese press itself shows, unlike some Western leaders, Takeshita's cabinet still advocates the old cool and tough stance to the USSR. This is pretty consistent, I think, if one recalls the Japanese prime minister's recent statement alleging that restructuring in our country had no effect on Soviet policy in Asia. And the leader of Japanese Government made hints at some expansionist Soviet goals in Asia and the Pacific. How should one regard Takeshita's statement about an imaginary build-up of the combat potential of the Soviet Armed Forces near Japan, on the so-called northern territories?

Japanese observers think that such pronouncements are aimed at warning Western countries against a credulous attitude to the Soviet Union. One cannot fail to notice yet another circumstance, or, to put it more aptly, a virtually paradoxical situation. Now, when a real opportunity to eliminate nuclear arms step by step arises, the Government of Japan, the only country that has experienced the horrors of nuclear bombardment, is openly favoring the doctrine of nuclear deterrence. But this doctrine, as is well-known, prompts the world toward keeping weapons of mass destruction that threaten the whole mankind.

It looks very likely that, by taking a position that is deliberately unfriendly toward the Soviet Union, official Tokyo banks on the diplomacy of force and regards it as the basis of Japan's policy in relation to our country. Is it mere coincidence that lately a preposterous version has been prompted within Japanese conservative circles alleging that restructuring in the Soviet Union is a result of an outside pressure brought to bear upon the Soviet Union? There is no need to refute such nonsense because it is obvious. One can only be astonished by the fact how far from reality Japanese politicians are, ridden by vain delusions.

When Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev received Yasuhiro Nakasone, deputy of the Japanese parliament, 10 days ago, he said that there is always a danger when people, who have devoted themselves to politics and who are skilled in this business, turn this business of theirs into an intellectual play showing political snobbery divorced from the real needs and interests of the people. One has to free modern politics from that pernicious professionalism fraught with political intriguing. A worried and concerned world needs a new policy based on a new thinking, new approaches, and on a serious attitude to reality. Will Tokyo officials heed these words?

Anniversary of Atom Bomb Remembered

OW0208143288 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 1 Aug 88

[From the "Peace and Disarmament" program; Yuriyev commentary]

[Text] There are dates which should never be forgotten in human history. One of them is 6 August. Today, there is no need to reiterate what happened on this day. The same goes

for 9 August. People the world over all know these dates. The date 6 August has since become the international day for unity in the struggle against the nuclear threat. The words Hiroshima and Nagasaki have become a warning which tells us what awaits us in the event a nuclear war breaks out. People have come to realize how fearful the threat that hangs over their heads is.

The appeal of the Japanese people to the world to destroy all nuclear weapons, which originated from Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1985, has gathered about 30 million signatures. In the past, 6 August was merely a day of unity with the Japanese people. In recent years, Hiroshima and Nagasaki have become well-known in a more comprehensive sense. They have become a historical landmark not only for the Japanese people but also for all of mankind. The tragedies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki marked the beginning of a new nuclear age. This has been an age not only of phenomenal progress in science and technology but also of a serious nuclear threat against the world. Upon recognizing this reality in the nuclear age, a new political thinking was born. Even before politicians did, physicists such as Bohr and Einstein first realized this fact. These scholars, who were the ones who had opened the door to the nuclear century, perceived that a new wide-ranging social consciousness would be necessary to operate effectively in this new age. However, it was only recently that we began seriously to lend an ear to this warning.

In Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev's words last year, the nature of this new thinking lies in the belief that a value common to all mankind objectively exists. It all starts from the fact that although we are all different, we live on the same planet and belong to the same civilization—that is, the belief that peace and the common values of mankind are the top priority task of this planet in the nuclear age. In this nuclear age, things like antagonism and national and social selfishness are impermissible for the world. The starting point of the new political thinking is the possibility of the survival of mankind in the nuclear age. It searches for an unrestricted, flexible approach to problems that have remained unresolved in the past decades from the standpoint of all of mankind, in order to help resolve the most acute contemporary problems first. This can be said to be the best way for civilization to resolve international problems if it wants to avoid destruction.

At present, the new political thinking is gradually gaining ground. The desire for better mutual understanding is becoming increasingly evident. The INF Treaty has been signed and is now in force. Negotiations for radical reduction of nuclear tests leading eventually to a complete stop and for 50-percent reduction of strategic weapons are going on vigorously. We have always advocated that the page in human history relating to Hiroshima and Nagasaki must be ultimately closed. The new political thinking offers a realistic opportunity to create a nuclear-free, safe world. It will be a criminal act not to make use of this opportunity.

U.S. 'Provocation' Against DPRK Noted

LD0208194288 Moscow TASS in English 1927 GMT 2 Aug 88

[Text] Pyongyang August 2 TASS—The CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY OF KOREA reports that SR-71 U.S. high-speed reconnaissance aircraft this morning invaded the airspace of the DPRK over the republic's territorial waters east of the city of Kosong on the coast of the Sea of Japan. A similar incident took place on July 31. The news agency points to the fact that Washington staged this provocation after the DPRK had made a proposal to hold interparliamentary talks with the USA.

DPRK Navy Commander, Seamen Visit Vladivostok

Admiral Lays Wreath

PM0208150388 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Aug 88 First Edition p 3

[Captain 1st Rank V. Shirokov report: "Vladivostok's Guests"]

[Text] On the second day of the visit by Korean seamen to Vladivostok, Admiral Kim Il-chol, commander of the DPRK Navy, laid a wreath at the monument to V.I. Lenin in the city's Privokzalnaya Square. The wreath-laying ceremony was attended by Vice Admiral E. Baltin, first deputy commander of the Pacific Fleet; Vice Admiral A. Slavskiy, member of the Military Council and chief of the Pacific Fleet Political Directorate; and Major General Kim Hak-san, DPRK military attache in the USSR. A wreath was also laid at the Eternal Flame in the "Pacific Fleet's Combat Glory" Memorial Complex. The Korean seamen were visited by Vladivostok's young pioneers, Pacific Fleet servicemen, and members of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society.

Reception Held

PM0308113788 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Aug 88 First Edition p 3

[Article by Captain 1st Class V. Shirokov: "In Honor of Korean Sailors"]

[Text] The visit to Vladivostok by a detachment of ships from the DPRK Navy headed by Admiral Kim Il-chol, commander of the DPRK Navy, is over. Admiral G. Khvatov, commander of the Pacific Fleet, held a reception in honor of the Korean naval seamen. The reception was attended by Adm Kim Il-chol, commander of the DPRK Navy; Vice Admiral A. Slavskiy, member of the Pacific Fleet Military Council and chief of the political directorate; V. Lutsenko, chairman of Maritime Rayispolkom, and admirals and officers from the Pacific Fleet and the DPRK Navy.

The detachment of DPRK naval vessels left Vladivostok for home 2 August.

Visit Concludes

LD0308051688 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 2 Aug 88

[Text] The days spent by Korean sailors in the Soviet Union were called a holiday of internationalist friendship. Today a detachment of ships belonging to the DPRK Navy which paid an official, friendly visit to Vladvistok departed for home. The guests of the town took part in festivities devoted to USSR Navy Day. The delegation met the party and local soviet leaders of the kray, the work forces of industrial enterprises, sailors of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet, and activists of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and the Maritime Kray Committee for the Defense of Peace.

Paper Stresses Need for Inter-Korean Dialogue

PM0208145988 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Aug 88 Second Edition p 3

[V. Osipov article: "Pyongyang-Seoul: Dialogue Necessary"]

[Text] The other day South Korean President No Tae-u announced a "new approach" to relations with the DPRK on the part of his administration. The program includes realistic elements, an attempt to move away from the old stereotypes of seeing Pyongyang as the enemy and nothing else. The measures announced by the South Korean leader aimed at restoring inter-Korean dialogue in the humanitarian, economic, and cultural spheres and ceasing to be rivals with the DPRK in the international arena are indeed noteworthy.

Of course, it is very important that all this should not remain just promises but be turned into real actions reducing tension in Korea.

The problem of military detente—which is very topical for the Korean peninsula—is not even mentioned in No Tae-u's statement. One naturally wonders whether this was done deliberately or whether the drafters of the presidential declaration "overlooked" it. And yet it is well known that the Korean peninsula has been turned into a veritable powder keg. It is enough to recall the following facts: South Korea has around 130 American military facilities and a powerful U.S. expeditionary corps there numbering 43,000 servicemen armed with modern tanks and warplanes.

It is regrettable that the South Korean president not only did not put forward any ideas of his own but failed to even mention the DPRK's constructive initiatives on this score. They are fully acceptable, given goodwill and a desire to seek ways to unblock the inter-Korean situation.

Starting dialogue by solving the problems of military detente is quite logical. Why not seek agreement on reducing armed forces and armaments to levels of reasonable sufficiency? The DPRK considers, and quite rightly, that 100,000 men could be the level for both Korean sides and, moreover, that the reduction to that level should be carried out in three stages and be completed by 1992. The American troops stationed in the South must, of course, be withdrawn at the same time.

The DPRK initiative to stop military maneuvers on the peninsula also deserves attention. The annual U.S.-ROK "Team Spirit" maneuvers, which involve more than 200,000 servicemen, destabilize the situation on the peninsula.

If Seoul intends to approach dialogue with the DPRK in earnest, its refusal to discuss North Korean ideas of reducing tension is hardly justified. People are forming the impression, however, that the "new approach" to the DPRK proclaimed by No Tae-u primarily pursues propagandist goals. In a situation where the present Seoul administration lacks a parliamentary majority, the opposition is showing with increasing activeness that it is a serious political force capable of challenging the ruling party, and students and young people are energetically demanding dialogue with the North, the regime is being forced to maneuver and create the impression that it is bent on dialogue. The "new policy" proclaimed by No Tae-u also contains a considerable propagandist content on the threshold of the 26th Summer Olympic Games in Seoul.

The fact that South Korea has withdrawn its objections to U.S. and Japanese contacts with the DPRK has aroused special praise from the West. In so doing Seoul has again stressed its intention of improving relations with the Soviet Union, China, and other socialist countries. In other words, the South Korean Administration has, with its allies' assistance, made another attempt to achieve so-called "cross-recognition" (the United States and Japan establish diplomatic relations with the DPRK, while the USSR and China do so with South Korea). However, as people well know, there is a quite definite Soviet line on this score, which is enshrined in the joint report issued to the press on the results of the DPRK foreign minister's visit to the USSR this spring. That document records that there has been no change in the Soviet stance on South Korea. The USSR considers attempts to achieve a situation of "two Koreas" by "cross-recognition" of North and South untenable.

Dialogue between the two Korean sides is more necessary now than ever. The problems existing on the Korean peninsula can only be solved by talks and political means.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Dailies View Bogor Meeting on Cambodia

'Psychological Breakthrough'

PM0108102388 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 88 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Skvortsov dispatch followed by Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "Observer's Opinion" under general heading "The Planet's Trouble Spots: Cambodia. 'Psychological Breakthrough' in Bogor"]

[Text] Bangkok, 29 Jul—The meeting between Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, and the heads of the three Cambodian emigre groupings—Son

Sann, Prince Sihanouk's son Norodom, and Khieu Samphan—attended by representatives of Vietnam, Laos, and the six ASEAN countries and held in Bogor, near Jakarta, lasted 4 days. Originally planned as a 1-day, almost a get-acquainted session—after all, this was the first time in 9 years that the interested Cambodian sides had sat around the same table—it lasted much longer. Judging by the extensive exchanges of opinions and the proposals and counterproposals which ensued first in the Bogor Palace and later at the meeting between the participants and Prince Sihanouk, who arrived in Jakarta as guest of the president of Indonesia, the outcome was aptly described by Singapore's Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan as "an important psychological breakthrough."

So how did the meeting end?

The Indonesia meeting produced in general outline two settlement plans, put forward by Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, and Prince Sihanouk. They are similar in terms of their essential elements. This applies to the creation of a National Reconciliation Council and an International Control Commission which would assist the process of laying the foundations for a future independent, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia. All participants also agreed that the final withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer units ought to be implemented only within the context of a general political settlement and on the condition that any return of the policy and practice of Pol Pot genocide to the country would be prevented and that aid and arms deliveries to presently opposed forces from outside would cease. It was deemed necessary for a specific timetable to be elaborated for all stages of the settlement and for international observers of this process to be present. It was also decided to set up a working group of high ranking representatives of the Cambodian sides, Vietnam, Laos, and the ASEAN countries.

The path toward this consensus package, which, it is true, was not in any way enshrined in a document but was merely outlined in a statement by Indonesia's Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, was by no means simple. Political and psychological obstacles, and at times simply ideological prejudices making it hard to think from the standpoint of the priorities of Cambodia's peaceful and democratic development, were encountered along this path, and plenty of them still remain. They will evidently remain in existence for the foreseeable future.

Toward the end of the informal Jakarta meeting, it somehow spontaneously occurred that both the participants and the Southeast Asia press increasingly made a slip of the tongue, as it were, and described it as a conference. This was evidently the effect of the general feeling that an approach toward agreeing on the general principles of a future settlement around Cambodia was beginning to emerge in the Bogor Palace. In any case, the first meeting between the interested sides has taken place, and it is to be hoped that the work which has begun will not be thwarted.

Observer's Opinion [subhead]

So an important step has been taken toward a political settlement of the Cambodia problem. The initiative of Vietnam and Indonesia to organize an informal meeting of all opposing sides has not only proved its worth but has also, to a certain extent, even exceeded expectations. This, in my view, is how one can assess the results of the talks held in the Indonesian city of Bogor. It is a pleasure to note that the debate at the talks was constructive. Different sides made specific proposals and there emerged an opportunity for rapprochement between positions and mutually acceptable compromises.

The participants in the Bogor meeting agreed for the first time that the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and the specific guarantees which would prevent capture of power by Pol Pot's men and would put an end to arms deliveries to the Cambodian opposition forces from abroad are two interconnected key questions. This assertion lays sound foundations for settling the Cambodia problem by political means. But it would have been possible to achieve much greater progress even in Bogor. Khieu Samphan, representative of the Pol Pot grouping, prevented implementation of the accord which had emerged. He not only failed to put forward any constructive proposals, but actually blocked the creation of a National Reconciliation Council headed by Prince Sihanouk and other steps which the other participants in the talks were prepared to take.

Nonetheless, there was a general consensus on setting up a working group to study specific aspects of a political settlement of the Cambodia problem. By December the commission is to submit recommendations for holding the next such meeting. Positive progress in Bogor was helped to a large extent by the construction position of Phnom Penh and Hanoi, and especially by the readiness expressed by them to complete the return home of Vietnamese volunteers as early as by the end of 1989 provided there is an end to foreign aid to antigovernment groupings and Pol Pot's formations are disarmed.

Indonesia's Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, chairman of the Bogor meeting, noted that official representatives of Moscow, Beijing, and Washington notified him of their states' interest in a peaceful settlement of the Cambodia problem and their readiness to assist his process. The benevolent stance of the three great powers, the Indonesian minister said, inspires optimism.

I would like to add that, in my opinion, the results of the Bogor meeting not only could help national reconciliation in Cambodia but also could consolidate trust between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN members and pave a broader path toward transforming

Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation and proclaiming it a nuclear-free zone. This will, without any doubt, help to improve the political climate throughout the Asian-Pacific region.

Hope Seen for Solution

PM0208092188 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 29 Jul 88 Second Edition p 5

[M. Aleksandrov article: "First Step Taken: Bogor Meeting To Settle Cambodian Problem Ends"]

[Text] It is difficult when examining news agency reports on world events to avoid noticing one favorable trend that is just beginning to emerge. The concept of a political rather than military solution of regional conflicts has been increasingly gaining the upper hand in recent months in various of the world's trouble spots. This also applies to one of the world's longest-bleeding wounds, the conflict surrounding Cambodia.

Bogor, the name of the presidential palace on the outskirts of the Indonesian capital, Jakarta, will no doubt enter the language of politicians. The "cocktail party" meeting, as it has been dubbed, to discuss the settlement of the Cambodian problem was held there this week. The meeting took place in two acts, as it were. The participants in the first were the Cambodian sides embroiled in the conflict. During the second stage high-ranking representatives of Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, and countries belonging to the ASEAN political bloc continued an intensive exchange of proposals on normalizing the situation surrounding Cambodia.

I think that no commentator could have imagined even 1 year ago that such intransigent parties as those engaged in the civil war in Cambodia could sit down together, if only to exchange opinions. This, however, is precisely what happened at Bogor. There the Khmers Rouges—former Pol Pot followers—representatives of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who ruled the country until the U.S. invasion in 1970, and representatives of armed formations of the pro-U.S. Lon Nol regime which has long vanished into history expressed their positions on the normalization of the situation in the country together with the head of the PRK Government.

Most mass media now stress that the turn of events was made possible primarily thanks to the constructive stance adopted by Vietnam and the PRK Government. Thus, despite continuing aggression, it has been announced that 50,000 Vietnamese volunteers, that is, half the contingent in Cambodia, will be withdrawn by the end of the year. The remaining Vietnamese units will be temporarily placed under Cambodian command, temporarily because Vietnam has committed itself to withdrawing all its troops by the beginning of 1990.

One might ask whether the presence of the troops of a neighboring fraternal country has been the main stumbling block to a solution of the Cambodian problem. Objective commentators consider the answer here is no. People have not yet forgotten the dreadful period during which the Pol Pot clique carried out genocide against its own population. And although the Khmers Rouges were routed by the people with the support of Vietnamese internationalists, remnants of Pol Pot's supporters (now numbering around 30,000) continue to this very day to wage a struggle against the people of Cambodia thanks to Chinese support and Thai assent. The impression is, LE MONDE noted quite recently, that the Khmers Rouges are getting ready to try to seize power the day the evacuation of Vietnamese troops is completed. The press also notes that the bloody nature of Pol Pot's supporters remains unchanged. For example, they mercilessly kill even the supporters of their own present-day ally, Prince Sihanouk. That is why commentators consider that it is essential to create by 1990 all necessary conditions to prevent the return of Pol Pot's supporters to power.

Success in solving the Cambodian problem depends in many respects on the stance of China, which continues to sponsor Pol Pot's supporters.... There are hints that this is changing for the better. For example, a Khmer Rouge representative, clearly at Beijing's recommendation, asserted in his statement on arrival in Jakarta that his grouping was ready to campaign for a political settlement (which, it is true, did not prevent Pol Pot's supporters from subsequently rejecting all the proposals agreed by the other parties).

The press describes the constructive and very bold program proposed by the PRK Government as the major sensation of the Bogor meeting. In particular, it envisages the creation of a National Reconciliation Council headed by Prince Sihanouk with the participation of the four Cambodian sides, the holding of general elections to Cambodia's National Assembly, the adoption of a new constitution, and the formation of a coalition government.

No one expected the conclusion of any agreements from the Bogor meeting. This is as yet only a cautious probing of the opposing sides' stances. However, the very fact that the "cocktail party" was held inspires far from illusory hopes that the solution of even a conflict as difficult as Cambodia is quite in the cards.

Television Documentary on Cambodia Reviewed

PM0108143588 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 88 Second Edition p 6

[B. Barakhta review: "A Khmer's Destiny"]

[Text] The documentary on Cambodia (Footnote) ("New House in the Land of Angkor," Central Television, director G. Vilenchik, scriptwriter S. Alekseyev, cameramen V. Gusev and A. Vaskin) which we have just seen on television is unusual in terms of both content

and political thrust. The PRK's achievements and problems and the realization of the policy of national reconciliation were shown through the prism of an ordinary Khmer—66-year-old peasant Sum Valin.

His family's story is typical of the hundreds of thousands of the country's inhabitants through whose lives and destinies the war passed and who were crippled and scattered on different sides of the barricades by Pol Pot's genocide. Sum's son yields to the promises of Pol Pot's recruiters and ends up in the camp of enemies of the people's power. However, the years of roaming do not pass without trace for him: In the end he accepts the policy of national reconciliation and returns to his home.

Another personage in the movie—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the Khmer opposition—is at the other end of the social ladder. The movie's authors try to provide an unbiased political portrait of him. Rare newsreel shots objectively show Sihanouk's contribution to the cause of Cambodia's development along the path of freedom and democracy and describe his personal steps to establish friendly relations between Cambodia and the Soviet Union.

Unlike previous movie features about Cambodia, the makers of the new movie conduct a frank discussion of the difficult process of building the new life and the people's desire to restore the respectful title of the "pearl of Southeast Asia" to the ancient Khmer land. These efforts are based on the work of men such as Sum Valin and on the realism of the Phnom Penh politicians who proclaimed the policy of national reconciliation. The people's power is sure of the chosen path and would like to see all the motherland's sons, including prodigal sons, living in peace and prosperity under one roof.

Sum Valin believed that sooner or later his son would see the light and return home. He was not disappointed in his expectations. At the end of the movie the father and son build a new house. One more peaceful home in the ancient land of Angkor.

Rocket Fired at Manila Office Seen as Prank

PM0208124588 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Aug 88 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent report: "Philippines: Act of Hooliganism"]

[Text] Manila—Smoke began to pour from the fifth story of the "ECG" building in Intramuros—Manila's ancient center. The office of the joint Philippine-Soviet shipping company is situated there. Someone had fired at short range, from a neighboring apartment block, with a flare pistol. An Army illumination flare rocket with a parachute flew into the premises. If the aim was large-scale arson, the shooters miscalculated. The rocket fell where there was nothing to set on fire: It burned out on the floor, without causing great damage to the office.

Local authorities are inclined to think this incident was not an act directed against Soviet-Philippine cooperation but a hooligan prank. Perhaps, they surmise, it could have been an act of revenge against the family of E. Cojuaugco which has fled the country and members of which were close companions in arms of former President Marcos. This family owned the "ECG" building. Legally it still belongs to them, although a sequestration order has been imposed on it.

U.S. Intentions Toward Micronesia Criticized

LD0208090288 Moscow TASS in English 2241 GMT 1 Aug 88

[Text] New York August 2 TASS—By TASS correspondent Mikhail Kochetov.

On Monday the U.N. special committee on decolonization started discussing the situation which has now developed on the remaining colonial territories. Decisions to be taken by this U.N. organ will be used as a basis for resolutions of the coming 43rd session of the U.N. General Assembly on elimination of vestiges of colonialism and struggle against racism and apartheid.

Speaking at the meeting, Soviet delegate Dmitriy Bykov noted that the U.S. Administration imposes the colonial status of commonwealth and "free assocation" on the U.N. trust territory of the Pacific Islands (Micronesia), seeking to take it out of the U.N. control and to turn into its military springboard. The U.S. plans to militarize Micronesia, to stockpile nuclear weapons there and to use the territory for testing rocketry create a danger not only for its people but also for other countries in the region and run counter to the desire of the Pacific states to establish a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific.

The Soviet Union believes that the actions taken by the USA are unilateral, arbitrary and deprived of any legal force. No one but the Security Council, in line with the U.N. charter, has the right to take decisions on changing the status of this trust territory and on terminating the operation of the agreement on the U.N. trusteeship, said the Soviet delegate.

He also pointed to the need for stepping up U.N. efforts to stop military activities on colonial and dependent territories.

Deputy Foreign Minister Meets Australians

PM0208151988 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jul 88 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS "Official Announcement"]

[Text] USSR Deputy Foreign Minister B.N. Chaplin has received at the USSR Foreign Ministry a delegation from the Australian national committee for Pacific Ocean

economic cooperation, headed by committee chairman R. Madigan, which is in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet national committee for Asian-Pacific Ocean economic cooperation.

Near East & South Asia

Vostrov Responds to Tsagolov Interview

PM0308084588 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Aug 88 First Edition p 3

[Report on interview with Colonel General V.A. Vostrov by unnamed own correspondent: "Response to Readers"; date and place not given—first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] The KRASNAYA ZVEZDA editorial office is continuing to receive letters from readers about the interview with Major General K. Tsagolov which was published in the magazine OGONEK. Many of them are from internationalist servicemen. Their letters express confusion and sometimes even indignation about the assessments of the situation in Afghanistan contained in the interview.

The editorial office has decided to respond to readers via the newspaper. In this connection, our correspondent asked Colonel General V.A. Vostrov, who had a long tour in Afghanistan as chief military adviser, to give his opinion of the interview and the current position in the country. Here is what he had to say:

I returned from Afghanistan quite recently and, in my view, I am quite well aware of the situation currently prevailing there. That is why I cannot share the assessment made of it in the aforesaid interview. I think that Maj Gen K. Tsagolov formed this view back in 1981-84, when he was adviser at an Afghan military college. Nor were his views changed by his stay in Afghanistan in 1987, a stay that, incidentally, was short. Yet enormous changes have taken place there. I also believe that the depth of K. Tsagolov's perception of everything happening in the country was also affected by the relatively limited framework of his service in Afghanistan.

The April Revolution, which K. Tsagolov presents as an ordinary military coup, opened up extensive opportunities for the Afghan people to travel the road of social progress. Unfortunately, because of well-known errors by the former Afghan leadership, these opportunities had not been fully realized by the end of the seventies.

Today, Col Gen V. Vostrov continued, the activity of the PDPA centers on the national reconciliation policy, which takes account of the Afghan people's traditions and their bitter experience of recent years darkened by the fratricidal war. The creation of a bloc of left-wing democratic parties and a coalition government has been an important achievement of this policy. I am sure that the implementation of precisely this policy, which is supported by the people, will determine Afghanistan's future.

The Geneva accords on Afghanistan were an event of enormous international importance. As is well known, an exceptionally important role in the achievement of success at Geneva was played by the 8 February statements by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Moscow, and Afghan President Najibullah in Kabul. The Afghan people gained an opportunity to establish peace and harmony in their country, and the Soviet officers and men were able to return home knowing they had done their duty.

In connection with the withdrawal of the limited contingent of Soviet troops, full responsibility [zabota] for the protection of Afghanistan's freedom, independence, and territorial integrity rests with that country's armed forces. I would like to stress here that over the last few years the Afghan Army has increased numerically, grown stronger ideologically, and received the necessary battle-hardening. All this allows it to independently resolve the tasks of protecting the gains of the Afghan people.

That is my opinion, and it is shared by all those familiar with the situation in Afghanistan.

The leaders of the "Peshawar opposition"—and clearly with the consent of the Pakistani authorities—are trying by various means to compel their armed formations to wage an active struggle against the state authority and government troops. They are still nurturing plans to seize the major administrative centers in Afghanistan's eastern and southeastern provinces in order to install there a "transitional" government led by Ahmad Shah. For this reason, feverish efforts are now being made to bring together large armed formations by combining some of the smaller detachments and groups and making them subordinate to a single military command of Muslim parties. Formations like these are now being established in Konar, Nangarhar, Paktia, and Qandahar Provinces. In order to improve the control of combat operations by armed detachments from different parties, the "alliance" leadership is now setting up so-called coordination councils at the provincial level. At the same time, they are developing a whole network of base regions, staging posts, and dumps in Afghanistan's border regions. As before, convoys and transport vehicles can be seen day and night coming out of Pakistan, carrying arms which include U.S. "Stinger" antiaircraft missiles and long-range mortars.

It hardly needs to be said that all these facts are scandalously at odds with the provisions of the Afghan-Pakistani agreement on the principles of their relations and, in particular, on noninterference and the rejection of intervention. The Pakistani authorities have not only failed to eliminate the material base of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries but, on the contrary, are also helping the rebels to create new bases in Pakistani territory. It has come to light that arms dumps like these

have appeared along spurs of the Khyber Pass. Thousands of missiles and other munitions, including some 300 "Stinger" and "Blowpipe" missiles, have secretly been taken there by Pakistani Army transport.

These facts are convincing evidence that the terror by the armed opposition in Afghanistan is increasing—with the knowledge and assistance of Pakistan. It is Islamabad and its transatlantic patrons who are directly responsible for the crimes committed by extremists, whose chronicle of bloody terror goes on.

Afghan Resistance Said Stepping Up 'Terrorism'

PM0208142388 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Jul 88 First Edition p 3

["Afghanistan Dispatch" by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Lieutenant Colonel A. Oliynik: "So Who Is Breaking the Agreements?"]

[Text] The Pakistani regime has been demonstrating a strange determination of late. Islamabad is constantly looking for some mythical breach of the Geneva Afghanistan accords by the Soviet Union and is making public any "discoveries" of this nature. The most recent of these "exposures" was made by Pakistani President General Ziaul Haq himself, who went so far as alleging that not only has the Soviet Union ceased withdrawing its troops from the Republic of Afghanistan, but that it has even brought in another 10,000 servicemen.

Allegations of this nature have simply been conjured out of thin air. It is interesting that even the White House and the U.S. State Department have been in a hurry to dissociate themselves from this "revelation" by Ziaul Haq. As far as the USSR is concerned, it has not even considered halting the withdrawal of its troops from the Republic of Afghanistan, and it has certainly not contemplated transferring some extra thousands of servicemen there. The schedule for the withdrawal, your correspondent was informed at the staff headquarters of the limited contingent of Soviet forces, is being adhered to without any difficulties, and 50 percent of the Soviet servicemen in Afghanistan will have been withdrawn from there by 15 August, as stipulated in the Geneva "package."

The natural question arises: Why did the head of the Pakistani administration need to tell this monstrous lie? The aim of this maneuver is clear: to try to delude the world public regarding the sincerity of the Soviet Union's actions and to divert attention from the Pakistani side's flagrant violation of the Geneva agreements. The nature of this violation is as follows: The Islamabad authorities are still maintaining bases and camps on Pakistani territory, bases and camps that belong to extremist Afghan opposition groups; are doing nothing to prevent them from being supplied with arms and military equipment; and, in some cases, are inciting these extremist Afghan opposition groups to intensify their combat operations and to commit acts of terrorism.

It should be emphasized that the main regions where acts of sabotage and terrorism are carried out are Jalalabad, Gardeyz, Ghazni, and other cities from which Soviet forces have pulled out in line with the Geneva accords, as well as around the city of Kabul. This is the focus of approximately 75 percent of the active counterrevolutionary formations, whose total strength is just under 50,000 men.

"Subversive actions in Kabul and around the city have become particularly frequent lately," Lieutenant General Sayfullah, commander of the Sarandoy (people's militia) in the Afghan capital, told me. "We have learned that 600 rebels armed with the latest weapons recently entered the Paghman and Gol Darreh Districts in Kabul Province from Peshawar, following a decision by the new leader of the 'Alliance of Seven,' Sayyed Gaylani, to commit acts of sabotage and terrorism in the capital. Among them are special representatives of the 'Peshawar Seven' who give out rewards on the spot for every act of terrorism committed. For example, 100,000 afghanis are paid for the capture or murder of a party activist, 50,000 afghanis for blowing up a utility pole, and so forth..."

The extremists use U.S. long-range mortars to fire at residential areas in Kabul. Some 200 mortar shells and more than 30 mines have been used against Kabul and the surrounding area from the middle of May to the present alone, and there have been 65 acts of sabotage and explosions in this period. A total of 154 people have been killed by these acts of barbarism and more than 200 have been maimed and injured. The Afghan Army command is now taking every measure to prevent the shelling of the city in the future. To this purpose, a security zone is being extended tens of kilometers and the number of outposts and sentry posts is also being increased.

The leaders of the "Peshawar opposition"—and clearly with the consent of the Pakistani authorities—are trying by various means to compel their armed formations to wage an active struggle against the state authority and government troops. They are still nurturing plans to seize the major administrative centers in Afghanistan's eastern and southeastern provinces in order to install there a "transitional" government led by Ahmad Shah. For this reason, feverish efforts are now being made to bring together large armed formations by combining some of the smaller detachments and groups and making them subordinate to a single military command of Muslim parties. Formations like these are now being established in Konar, Nangarhar, Paktia, and Qandahar Provinces. In order to improve the control of combat operations by armed detachments from different parties, the "alliance" leadership is now setting up so-called coordination councils at the provincial level. At the same time, they are developing a whole network of base regions, staging posts, and dumps in Afghanistan's border regions. As before, convoys and transport vehicles can be seen day and night coming out of Pakistan, carrying arms which include U.S. "Stinger" antiaircraft missiles and long-range mortars.

It hardly needs to be said that all these facts are scandalously at odds with the provisions of the Afghan-Pakistani agreement on the principles of their relations and, in particular, on noninterference and the rejection of intervention. The Pakistani authorities have not only failed to eliminate the material base of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries but, on the contrary, are also helping the rebels to create new bases in Pakistani territory. It has come to light that arms dumps like these have appeared along spurs of the Khyber Pass. Thousands of missiles and other munitions, including some 300 "Stinger" and "Blowpipe" missiles, have secretly been taken there by Pakistani Army transport.

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Keshtmand Condemns Attacks

LD0108214688 Moscow TASS in English 2129 GMT 1 Aug 88

[Text] Kabul August 1 TASS—Peace jirgah involving the population of Kabul Province was held in the Afghan capital today. Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, spoke to representatives of the residents of all districts of the province. He drew their attention to the rocketing of Kabul, which has become more frequent of late. He urged them to cooperate more vigorously with the authorities to prevent new crimes by extremists.

The jirgah adopted a resolution condemning the actions by the irreconciliable opposition, which lead to the death of innocent people. Elders, deputies of parliament and other authoritative representatives of the population of Kabul Province assumed the commitment to enter into a direct contact with the opposition groups to warn them against the repetition of unhuman actions which run counter to the principles of Islam. The peace jirgah issued a call to the United Nations to put pressure on the Pakistani administration and force it to comply with the Geneva agreements.

Opposition 'Differences' Growing

LD0108142688 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 1 Aug 88

[Text] Kabul August 1 TASS—TASS correspondent O. Kuzmin reports:

Differences in anti-government Afghan organizations are growing from day to day. They are brought about both by the resistance of commanders of the armed groups inside Afghanistan to the policy pursued by leaders of the "Alliance of the Seven" and by internicine struggle of opposition groups operating on Afghan territory. Thus, according to the latest reports, clashes took place in Bamian Province between detachments of the "Movement of the Islamic Revolution of Afghanistan" and the "Islamic Party of Afghanistan". 30 people were killed. Fighting broke out in Balkh between two groups of the "Islamic Society of Afghanistan" organization. 25 extremists were killed and 33 wounded in the exchange of fire. Armed clashes were intensified between detachments belonging to different parties in Herat Province ahead of the religious holiday of 'Id al- Adha, especially between groups of the "Islamic Party of Afghanistan" and the "Islamic Society of Afghanistan".

Foreign patrons of the opposition groups are making attempts to iron out contradictions between them. A commission from the headquarters of the "Islamic Society" and three foreign advisers came to Herat late in July to settle a conflict between Burhanuddin Rabbani, leader of the "Islamic Society", and T. Ismail, one of its "field commanders".

A report from Peshawar also shows the existence of open differences between leaders of the "alliance" themselves. Muhammad Nabi Muhammadi, leader of the "Movement of the Islamic Revolution of Afghanistan", made it clear at a press conference that there existed significant differences between the so-called "moderate wing" of the "Alliance of the Seven" and the irreconcilable who decided under the pressure of Pakistan and Saudi Arabia to seize power in the country with the help of arms in case they failed to do so in a peaceful way.

Militia Sends Aid to People

LD3007224788 Moscow TASS in English 1346 GMT 30 Jul 88

[Text] Kabul July 30 TASS—By TASS correspondent Oleg Kuzmin:

The Soviet Union's material aid is distributed among the inhabitants of the Afghan cities and villages, even those which are most difficult of access, due to the vigorous work of special elements of Sarandoy (people's militia). During the first half of 1988 the propaganda battalion of the Ministry of the Interior and the propaganda squads of Sarandoy's provincial administration distributed among the population various commodities and foods worth 11 million roubles. Thus, in particular, peasants and urban dwellers received from the soldiers 1,500 tons of grain, more than 150 tons of sugar, almost 350 thousand sets of clothing and 160 thousand pairs of shoes and boots.

The distribution of Soviet aid is accompanied with rallies of Soviet-Afghan friendship, the screening of films, amateur arts concerts and addresses by religious figures. Medical teams carry out medical examination of the population, those who need are rendered medical aid on the spot and medicines are issued to them.

Over six months the propaganda battalion also turned over gratuitous aid to the families of 643 fallen Sarandoy servicemen. During the distribution of aid that battalion alone held 69 rallies and more than 6,000 talks with the population, 55 concerts were given and, 34 films screened, more than 40,000 leaflets and posters were distributed. First medical aid was rendered to 49,000 citizens of the country.

Operations Against 'Extremists'

LD2907154788 Moscow TASS in English 1419 GMT 29 Jul 88

[Text] Kabul July 29 TASS—Afghan troops have carried out operations in Laghman, Nurestan, Kapisa, Balkh and Nangarhar Provinces to destroy armed detachments of extremists. Tens of rebels have been killed, among them the chiefs of groups Ghol Mir, Kari Muhammad Yusuf and Nader. In the course of fighting in Nangarhar, grenade-launchers, marchine-guns and other firearms as well as a radio station have been captured. One of the leaders of Balkh rebels, a certain Mir Hasan, who is responsible for the killing of peaceful people and plunder, has been taken prisoner. His case has been turned over to the procurators office. In Kapisa Province, Afghan servicemen intercepted a big caravan with weapons and ammunition on its way from Pakistan. The guards of the caravan have been destroyed and several extremists have been taken prisoner.

A report came from Laghman Province on fierce clashes between anti-government groups. Clashes between opposition groups also took place in Vardak Province. Detachment commander Miya Ghol and many rank-and-file extremists have been captured.

The armed group with Muhammad Omar at its head, which operated in Guryan District of Herat Province has gone over to the government's side. One hundred unarmed people, who were for a long time barred from peaceful work, have returned to their native villages together with 35 active members of the group. Over the past five days three opposition detachments, two of them in Herat, have given up the fight against people's power.

As the BAKHTAR agency said, one hundred refugees, people from Nangarhar and Badhis Provinces returned home yesterday.

Another two notes of the Afghan Foreign Ministry—No. 59 and No. 60—have been turned over to the U.N. observers. The documents cite facts of fresh violations of the Geneva accords by Pakistan. The Afghan foreign minister requested the U.N. representatives that they investigate into the information given in the notes and report the results to the Afghan Government and the envoy of the U.N. secretary general.

Soviet Economic Aid to Afghanistan Outlined

LD2907092988 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1350 GMT 29 Jul 88

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jul (TASS)—"Soviet-Aghan trade and economic cooperation has been a constant factor in the two countries' relations since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1919," stated Namik Yakubov, head of the Main Administration for Economic Links With Asian Countries at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Relations. [title as received] He and other leading Soviet experts on economic relations with Afghanistan met journalists today at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Center.

According to Namik Yakubov, over 80 percent of international economic assistance provided to Afghanistan comes from the USSR. In 1987, the total amount of the Soviet Union's assistance in the socioeconomic field exceeded $550 million. About 320 civilian installations have been or are being constructed there with Soviet help, and 140 have already been commissioned. The volume of production at these installations is about 60 percent of Afghanistan's factory output and about 75 percent of that of the state sector. Approximately 60 percent of the country's roads have been constructed with assistance from the USSR.

"Kabul Polytechnical Institute and two technical colleges were established with the participation of Soviet specialists. Over 100,000 Afghan workers, technicians, and engineering-technical personnel have been trained," Namik Yakubov said.

He also pointed out that the USSR provided assistance to Afghanistan by prospecting for and extracting useful minerals, including gas. "The extracted gas is mainly used in Afghanistan, to produce fertilizers and electricity, and for gas supplies to households. Some of the gas is delivered to the USSR to offset the cost of Soviet assistance. These deliveries are made within the limits of 2 billion cubic meters, at a price that is 1.5 to 2 times higher than the price of gas on the world market," Namik Yakubov pointed out.

He reported that trade between the two countries has quadrupled over the past 10 years, and that it now stands at $600 million. [as received]. Machinery and equipment made up 75 percent of the composition of Soviet exports in 1987. "Until the recent past, trading relations were confined to the state sector. At present, 26 contracts have been signed with representatives of Afghanistan's private sector, and 14 more are being considered. They include bakeries, salt purification plants, bicycle assembly factories, premises for processing several kinds of agricultural produce, and others," Namik Yakubov said.

Another Soviet expert, Valeriy Ivanov, senior secretary in the Soviet section of the intergovernmental Soviet-Afghan Commission for Economic Cooperation, noted the development of a new form of trade and economic

ties between countries—direct ties of patronage between Soviet republics, oblasts, and individual enterprises and Afghan partners. At present, 12 USSR republics have established such ties with all 30 of Afghanistan's provinces. Within the framework of direct ties, help is given with the rehabilitation and construction of new enterprises, irrigation facilities, schools, and medical establishments, Valeriy Ivanov said.

He stressed that both sides are seeking to develop direct links based on the principle of mutual benefit. Thus, in exchange for agricultural equipment supplied by the Uzbek SSR, mineral fertilizer arrives from Afghanistan.

Eduard Kudryavtsev, deputy chief of the International Economic Relations Administration of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, told journalists that the Soviet Union expressed "principled support for the UN's multilateral programs for providing humanitarian and economic assistance to Afghanistan. Experts are currently drawing up specific proposals for providing humanitarian aid. These will be announced later."

Ex-Afghanistan POW Gives News Conference

PM2907105088 Moscow ARGUMENTY I FAKTY in Russian No 31, 30 Jul-5 Aug 88 (Signed to Press 28 Jul) p 4

[Unattributed report on 27 July news conference at APN: "The Fate of the Prisoners of War"]

[Text] A news conference devoted to the fate of Soviet prisoners of war in Afghanistan was held at APN [Novosti Press Agency] on 27 July. It was reported that since the start of the armed conflict, 22 men who had been captured have managed to return to the USSR by various means.

The difficulties in the process of repatriation through the International Red Cross Committee were associated with the fact that according to the 1949 Geneva Convention, the direct repatriation of prisoners of war through the International Red Cross Committee can only be spoken of after the cessation of active military operations.

In 1983, there were 11 Soviet citizens in a specially organized camp not far from Geneva. Eight of them returned home while three wanted to go to the West. After the stepping up of military operations, repatriation work was halted. Favorable conditions for this have now emerged again.

The lists of those missing in action do not include 14 men who expressed the desire to remain in the West. But the motives for their decision may prove to not have been political. The possibility that they were pressured has also not been excluded. Therefore, Soviet representatives intend to meet with each of them. In this connection, USSR Assistant General Prosecutor A. Vrublevskiy recalled that those who failed to withstand Western propaganda and committed unlawful acts of some type with regard to the USSR (such as conducting anti-Soviet propaganda in the West) will, in accordance with the highest goals of socialist humanitarianism, be pardoned and will be able to enjoy all the rights of Soviet citizenship conferred by the USSR Constitution.

Two former Soviet prisoners of war who were taken to the West, N. Ryzhkov and O. Khlan, took part in the news conference. Answering journalists' questions, N. Ryzhkov described how on 16 June 1983, after being caught unawares and alone by the rebels, far from his military unit, he surrendered. He said he was influenced in this decision by the nonregulation relations that had developed at his place of service. Yielding to the persuasion of Lyudmila Thorn, a representative of the U.S. organization "Freedom House," in return for his release from captivity, he began to engage in anti-Soviet activity in New York and Washington.

[Ryzhkov] I spoke at news conferences and to young people, and cited fabricated instances of atrocities by Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan. In reality, of course, I saw no atrocities.

[Unidentified questioner] Why did you decide to return home?

[Ryzhkov] I do not want to say anything bad about America, although I did meet some bad people there. All the same, I realized that I have a motherland, and I felt guilty. I was told that the firing squad or a lengthy prison sentence awaited me, but I consciously acceped that. Even after my decision, when I met with representatives of the Soviet Embassy, the U.S. side invited me to "think again," but I refused. In the USSR I was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment, but on 4 July 1988 I was pardoned by a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

[Questioner] Did Soviet servicemen in Afghanistan use drugs?

[Ryzhkov] Yes, that did happen, unfortunately. I myself smoked hashish.

[Questioner] Were you subjected to religious indoctrination?

[Ryzhkov] They made me read the Koran and suggested I become a Muslim.

[Questioner] What are your plans for the future?

[Ryzhkov] I am going to my parents' village, where I will work as a tractor driver.

Pakistani Foreign Minister Arrives in Moscow 2 Aug

LD0208175388 Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 2 Aug 88

[Text] Moscow August 2 TASS—Pakistan's Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan arrived in Moscow on a brief working visit today.

Talks that he will have with Soviet Foreign Ministry leaders are expected to concentrate on issues related to implementation of the Geneva accords on Afghanistan.

As was pointed out at a briefing at the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Press Centre today, Islamabad violates the Geneva accords.

The Afghan armed opposition continues to strengthen its combat potential through incessant arms deliveries from Pakistan.

The authorities of that country have given a free hand to the Afghan opposition on Pakistani territory.

"The Soviet Union holds that Pakistan should show a constructive and reasonable attitude to the documents signed by representatives of that country in Geneva," a high-ranking official of the Soviet Foreign Ministry told a TASS diplomatic correspondent.

"The implementation of the accords is important not only for the Soviet Union and Afghanistan but, in an equal measure, for Pakistan.

"The people of that country eagerly waits for normalisation of the situation in the region, which would allow to stop the bloodshed and direct efforts toward improvement of people's living conditions," the official said.

Bilateral Ties Viewed

LD0208151288 Moscow TASS in English 1413 GMT 2 Jul 88

[Text] Moscow August 2 TASS—By a TASS diplomatic correspondent.

Pakistan's Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan is due to arrive in Moscow for a working visit this evening.

It should be admitted that Soviet-Pakistani relations are unfortunately far from being desired. [sentence as received] This is primarily owing to the fact that Islamabad is violating Geneva agreements on settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. Since the time when the Pakistani authorities put their signature to the agreements, President Ziaul Haq even toughened his stand on the question. He does not honour the provisions of the Geneva agreements, and moreover he allows direct violations of these agreements.

Weapons are transported via the Pakistani territory to the territory of Afghanistan. Islamabad failed to create adequate conditions for the work of U.N. inspectors who exercise control over compliance with the Geneva agreements. Obstacles are being raised to prevent refugees from returning to the territory of Afghanistan. Direct assistance is being rendered in transportation to Afghanistan's frontiers of missiles which are used by forces of armed opposition to fire at Kabul and a number of other Afghan cities, this affecting civilians, in the first place.

It can be asserted that Pakistan is now directly involved in terrorist activity against the Republic of Afghanistan.

Ziaul Haq's recent irresponsible allegation that the Soviet Union stopped withdrawing its troops from Afghanistan has been the cause of perplexity and has been assessed as hostile here. Islamabad's falsification has certainly been disclosed. The withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan has not been suspended and is going on, as scheduled.

"The opinion in the Soviet Union is that Pakistan should treat in a constructive and reasonable way the documents which were signed in Geneva by representatives of that country", the TASS diplomatic correspondent has been told today by a high-placed representative of the USSR Foreign Ministry. "Compliance with the provisions of these agreements is important not only to the USSR and Afghanistan but also to an equal extent to Pakistan. The people of that country are looking forward to normalization of the situation in the region which would make it possible to stop the bloodshed and channel the effort towards improving the life of the people."

Radio Says Pakistan Smuggling Uranium to Israel

NC3007090588 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Persian to Iran 1530 GMT 29 Jul 88

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A new motive for Pakistan's violation of the Geneva accords has been uncovered: Pakistan needs to smuggle Afghan uranium ore and sell it to Israel—this headstrong enemy of all the Muslim people—to fulfill its nuclear ambitions.

Some time ago, the Asian mass media reported that Western, and definitely Israeli, experts who had infiltrated Afghanistan had found a uranium mine in Jowzjan and Qonduz Provinces. The secret extraction of the uranium mine definitely started with Pakistan's support and the participation of the Afghan opposition. The uranium ore is sent in special packages by beasts of burden through [word indistinct] to specific destinations. The strategic raw material found in the (Dardab) area in Jowzjan Province has been allocated to Pakistan's uranium-enriching plants and to Khomeyni's regime for its ambitious nuclear programs.

As was revealed, the uranium ore found in an area situated in Farah Province is first transferred by the opposition forces to passes, but it does not stop there. This uranium is then sent to the Israeli Zionists, with the help of Pakistani leaders. The leaders of extremist groups who, generaly speaking, pay with their (?blood) for Islamabad's blatant anti-Afghan policy, could not have dreamed until very recently that secret transactions were taking place between Pakistan and Israel. Tel Aviv receives the stolen Afghan uranium from Pakistan, while

Islamabad receives advisers, arms for the undeclared war against Afghanistan, and, obviously, the Zionists' assistance in realizing Ziaul Haq's nuclear program.

But a commotion started when Amir Akbar, leader of the Jami'at-e Eslami-ye Afghanistan opposition group, accidentally discovered the name Dimona as the destination for the strategic raw material extracted from an area under his control. Dimona is the site of Israel's largest nuclear center. Akbar gathered the residents of the surrounding villages and informed them that all foreigners were to be ousted from the area of the mine and that the mining of this raw material was to cease because the uranium was being sent to the headstrong enemy of Islam.

Basically, this secret cooperation between Islamabad and Tel Aviv dates back many years. This is what Pakistan's strategically on the other side of the ocean, the United States, wants. The United States extends both financial and military assistance to both Pakistan and Israel because this is in complete agreement with its hegemonistic interests. This also gives it a chance to impose—with foreign hands—its choices and neocolonialist system on Muslims: Afghans, Arabs, and Palestinians.

The CIA once placed $100 million at Israel's disposal for Israel's espionage agency to train Afghan terrorists and saboteurs on Pakistani soil to carry out the undeclared war against their own people and to obstruct national liberation movements in the Near East. There is indisputable evidence concerning the participation of Afghan insurgents trained and prepared by the Israelis in suppressive acts in the Muslim-inhabited neighborhoods of Beirut and in the Palestinian refugee camps.

The brigands and [word indistinct] who have been trained and armed by the Zionists have killed all the residents of a village by poisoning them with a brain-paralyzing poison and savagely murdering them. They did this in a bid to create fear and mistrust in the country and, ultimately, to pave the way for the rule in Kabul of pro-Pakistani and pro-U.S. elements.

Now facts show that yet another motive has been added for Pakistan's violating the Geneva accords: uranium. This reality once again emphasizes the impudence of the Islamabad leaders. While advocating justice and considering themselves the mentors of Islam and freedom in Afghanistan, they are working hand-in-hand with Israel—this headstrong enemy of all Muslims—increasing their intervention in the affairs of an independent country in order to plunder its strategic resources.

Congratulatory Messages Exchanged With Iraq

LD0208192288 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Aug 88

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers have sent Saddam Husayn, chairman of the Revolution Command Council and president of the Republic of Iraq, a congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the country's national holiday containing wishes for prosperity and peace to the Iraqi people. In the Soviet Union, the telegram points out, satisfaction is felt with the progressive development of friendly relations and broad cooperation with the Iraqi Republic on the firm foundation of the 1972 treaty. The assurance is expressed that these relations will continue to expand and become deeper for the good of the peoples of both countries, in the interests of strengthening universal peace and security, the liberation of mankind from the nuclear threat, and a just settlement of conflict situations in the Near and Middle East.

In a reply telegram, Saddam Husayn expressed gratitude to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers for the congratulations, and also conveyed wishes for further progress to the friendly Soviet people. The president stressed Iraq's hope that relations of cooperation between the two countries would continue to develop in the interests of strengthening peace and security, both in the region and throughout the world.

Shevardnadze Greets Qatar on Resumed Relations

PM0308114388 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 88 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ministers' Telegrams"

[Text] In connection with the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the State of Qatar, Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR foreign minister, sent a congratulatory telegram to Ahmad ibn Sayf al-Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs. The telegram says that "this common decision will lay the foundation for developing equal, mutually advantageous ties between the Soviet Union and Qatar, based on mutual respect and noninterference in each other's affairs, and will expand the cooperation of our states in improving the international climate and settling global and regional problems."

Eduard Shevardnadze passed on his cordial congratulations to the minister of state and expressed his good wishes.

In a telegram addressed to the USSR foreign minister, Ahmad ibn Sayf al-Thani noted that "this happy event has taken place in accordance with the desire of both our peoples to develop firm, friendly relations and closer cooperation between them. There is no doubt that this actually can be realized by our genuine and tireless efforts based on mutual respect and the common interests of both countries."

The telegram expresses best wishes for the friendly Soviet people's further prosperity and progress.

Daily Cites King Husayn Address on PLO

PM0208095188 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
2 Aug 88 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Jordan: King's Statement"]

[Text] Amman, 1 Aug—Addressing the people on national radio and television on Sunday, King Husayn stated that Jordan respects the desire of the PLO—the only legitimate representative of the Arab Palestinian people—to create an independent Palestinian state. Such a state, he said, should be created on the occupied Palestinian territories following their liberation.

Jordan's cancellation of the previously outlined 5-year development program for the Arab territories seized by Israel and the dissolution of the lower chamber of the country's National Assembly, where half the seats belonged to representatives of the occupied West Bank of Jordan River, do not mean Jordan's renunciation of its national duty in the Arab-Israeli conflict or with regard to the Palestinian problem. These measures were taken in response to the PLO proposal and in accordance with the general Arab conviction that they will contribute to the struggle of the Palestinian people.

Jordan, King Husayn then emphasized, will remain loyal to its commitments to take part in the Near East peace process. Jordan advocates convening an international conference whose aim would be to ensure a just and all-embracing peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict and all aspects of the Palestinian problem.

The king stressed the importance of strengthening Arab unity and preserving the country's national unity. This unity, he said, is the Arabs' main goal, to which their aspirations are directed.

In conclusion, the monarch pointed out that the measures taken by the country's leadership do not extend to Palestinians living in the East Bank of the Jordan and in Jordan.

Delegation Arrives for Tunisian Congress

PM2907114688 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
29 Jul 88 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Delegation Received"]

[Text] Tunis, 28 Jul—H. Karoui, member of the Politburo and director of the ruling Democratic Constitutional Rally party, today received CPSU representatives A.A. Belyayev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and chief editor of the CPSU Central Committee newspaper SOVETSKAYA KULTURA (head of the delegation), and A.I. Kuzmin, senior official at the CPSU Central Committee International Department. The visitors have arrived here to take part in the extraordinary session of the Democratic Constitutional Rally.

H. Karoui welcomed the CPSU representatives and stressed that the party forum now beginning in Tunis is of great historical significance for the country. He expressed hopes for the further fruitful development of friendly Tunisian-Soviet relations, including links between the Democratic Constitutional Rally and the CPSU. H. Karoui stressed that people in Tunisia are observing with great attention the progress of restructuring in the USSR, and that they highly value the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy and its support for the just struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples.

Today the CPSU representatives had a talk with M. Mahfoudh, member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Constitutional Rally and director of the party newspaper, LE RENOUVEAU.

CPSU Central Committee Message

PM2907114488 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
29 Jul 88 Second Edition p 1

[CPSU Central Committee message: "To the Extraordinary Congress of the Democratic Constitutional Rally of Tunisia"; date and place not given]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee greets delegates to the extraordinary congress of the Democratic Constitutional Rally and wishes them fruitful work.

The CPSU's activity to implement the program of revolutionary renewal of the Soviet socialist society is indissolubly linked to the firm conviction that peace is indivisible and that all the peoples share a common future. We note with satisfaction that there is much in common in the approaches of our parties and states to the questions of preserving peace; disarmament for development; unblocking regional conflicts, including the Near East conflict; transforming the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and mutually advantageous cooperation; and eliminating apartheid and the vestiges of colonialism in Africa. Mutual understanding also exists on the need for a just international economic order.

The CPSU attaches great significance to the development of friendly Soviet-Tunisian relations in various spheres, including interparty ties. By acting jointly, on the basis of the principles of the new political thinking, of which one of the most important is respect for every people's right to choose its own path of development, we can make a great contribution to the democratization and humanization of international relations and the building of a nuclear-free, nonviolent world.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

New Envoys to Nepal, Sri Lanka Appointed

PM2907134288 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 88 Second Edition p 8

[Unattributed "Chronicle" report]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Kenesh Nurmatovich Kulmatov USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Kingdom of Nepal.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Yuriy Mikhaylovich Kotov USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium released Comrade Kenesh Nurmatovich Kulmatov from his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka and simultaneously USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Maldives, in connection with his transfer to other work.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium released Comrade Gennadiy Konstantinovich Shcheglov from his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Kingdom of Nepal, in connection with his transfer to other work.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Soviet Envoy Denies UNITA Support

MB0208204588 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 2 Aug 88

[Text] At a news conference in Luanda today, (Aleksandr Siminov), Soviet Embassy charge d'affaires in Angola, denied that his country was preparing meetings with UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] elements. (Siminov) said these reports were started on 30 July by the Portuguese News Agency, LUSA, and through some articles published in Portuguese newspapers in Lisbon. The Soviet Embassy charge d'affaires noted that the current disinformation campaign mounted by the Portuguese press was aimed at deceiving Soviet and international public opinion, adding that if a meeting is to take place, there should be one in Lisbon between his country's representation and Portuguese authorities to enlighten Portuguese public opinion on the true intentions of the Soviet authorities.

[Begin (Siminov) recording] We are officially authorized to point out that this is a provocative propaganda campaign, that it is a deliberate campaign presented to the Portuguese public and other people aimed at (?promoting UNITA's image) on the eve of and during the quadripartite talks in Geneva. In this campaign and this attempt to belittle the Soviet image, we also see the intent to influence the Portuguese Government. As you well know, the Portuguese Government adopted a very clear and brave stand by refusing an entry visa to Savimbi. This campaign is aimed at showing the Portuguese Government is out of step, that it is isolated, when countries like the USSR are trying to establish contacts with UNITA.

The communiques I have just mentioned also represent a desperate attempt to cause confusion in the climate of trust and cooperation between the USSR, Angola, and Cuba. We categorically reject any possibility of or any eventual contacts with UNITA representatives, no matter where. We reject the possibility of our readiness to hold contacts with UNITA representatives. We stress that the USSR supports the policy followed by the legitimate government of Angola. Our stand is open and has been declared on repeated occasions at various levels, at the highest level in particular. It has been reaffirmed on various occasions by the USSR.

The information from the Portuguese News Agency, LUSA, as well as articles appearing in a series of Portuguese newspapers in Lisbon, is premeditated. It is an attempt by certain reactionary forces to mask their interests by soiling the prestige of [words indistinct] states, particularly of the USSR.

Here is the full text of the communique I wanted to bring to your knowledge, as we consider this a very important issue. We want to make it very clear: I want to stress here once again that the USSR has never tried and will never try to establish contacts with UNITA or UNITA representatives. We fully support the policy followed by the legitimate government of Angola with regard to its internal problems. We consider this problem to be an internal problem of Angola and should be resolved by the Angolans themselves. As far as the USSR is concerned, the effort we are undertaking to help resolve the prevailing differences and the conflict in southern Africa is only aimed at creating favorable conditions and a solution to the problem. That is our objective, and it is our objectives in our contacts with the United States, the Angolans, and Cubans, so that we may together resolve some issues restricted to the conditions in Angola and southwestern Africa. [end recording]

Angolan Delegations Study CPSU Experience

PM0308091388 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Aug 88 Second Edition p 4

[TASS "Official Announcement"]

[Text] A delegation from the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] was in the Soviet Union 23 through 31 July, in line with the schedule for party links between the CPSU and MPLA-PT, to familiarize itself with the restructuring of the activity of CPSU control and auditing bodies.

The Angolan comrades were received by I.V. Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, and had conversations at the Party Control Commission under the CPSU Central Committee, Kalininskiy CPSU Raykom in Moscow, and the Political Literature Publishing House.

An MPLA-PT delegation headed by Jacinto Venancio Sempora, party Central Committee secretary for administrative and financial matters, has also been in our country. There were meetings and conversations at the CPSU Central Committee Administration of Affairs, International Department, and Organizational Party Work Department, and at Tsentrosoyuz.

Further on Southern Africa Talks in Geneva

LD0208121888 Moscow TASS in English 1154 GMT 2 Aug 88

[Text] Geneva August 2 TASS—Angola, Cuba, South Africa and the USA started the fourth round of their talks on the settlement in Southern Africa in Geneva today.

As is known the first round of the talks was held in London, the second in Cairo and the third in New York.

In the course of the current round its participants will continue working out the principles of the future agreement to ensure peace in Angola and independence of Namibia, which is illegally occupied by South Africa, which, according to news analysts, must mark the beginning of the process of political settlement in southern Africa.

Adamishin on Accord Prospects

PM0308113988 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Aug 88 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch by own correspondent Yu. Kosinskiy: "A Cease-Fire Can Be Expected: Sixth Round of Talks Among Cuba, Angola, the United States, and South Africa"]

[Text] Geneva—There is every chance of a successful conclusion to the sixth round of the quadripartite talks on a political settlement in southwest Africa beginning in Geneva. This assessment, which was made by USSR Deputy Foreign Minister A. Adamishin at a news conference for UN-accredited journalists, is shared by most international observers at Geneva's Palais des Nations.

Addressing journalists after the Soviet-American consultations ended in Geneva on 1 August, consultations aimed at helping the sides involved in the conflict find the most rapid solution to the crisis, the Soviet representative noted that all parties are in a serious frame of mind. "We are certain of the desire of Cuba and Angola to reach an accord," he stressed, making it clear that although the Soviet Union is not a direct participant in the quadripartite talks, it will use all the authority of its policy to help increase positive relations among the sides participating in them. This stance meets with understanding on their part and is welcomed, and we are seeking to ensure that an agreement on a settlement in southwest Africa is achieved as quickly as possible, Adamishin stated.

The fate of the settlement of other regional conflicts will depend on how matters fare in Afghanistan after the conclusion of the Geneva agreements and how the situation develops in southwest Africa, political observers in Geneva note. Commenting on the latest round of talks among Cuba, Angola, the United States, and South Africa which opened here today, they express concern at the not altogether clear stance adopted by South Africa. The growing military confrontation in southern Africa demands persistent efforts to achieve an immediate end to the conflict and corresponding political will from each of the countries involved in it. However, South African Foreign Minister P. Botha significantly stated on the eve of the Geneva round of the quadripartite talks: "We are only at the foothills of a mountain whose ascent will be hard." The Swiss weekly HEBDO sees his statement as a hint that South Africa may drag out the talks.

The policy of prolonging small-scale wars is not bringing South Africa the expected dividends. Citing an analysis of South Africa's economic situation carried out by major Swiss banks, HEBDO draws attention to the fact that even limited participation in sanctions against South Africa by Western countries has resulted in budget losses in Namibia of the order of $10 billion. Losses from reduced exports come to $2 billion. The rate of economic development has fallen from 5 to 2 percent.

Appreciation of the futility of counting on a military solution to southern Africa's problems is becoming increasingly clear in South African business circles, which is urging the Pretoria regime to seek an acceptable political solution of the protracted conflict. International observers at Geneva's Palais des Nations think that this round of quadripartite talks on a political settlement in southwest Africa has real grounds for success. They stress that a cease-fire can be expected in the region if South Africa is able to maintain realistic positions and show appreciation of its responsibility for the fate of peace on the continent.

Geneva Talks Viewed

LD0208183588 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English 1630 GMT 2 Aug 88

[Excerpts] In Geneva a new round of four-party peace talks involving Angola, Cuba, South Africa, and the United States discussed concrete steps on a peace settlement in southern Africa in line with the principles agreed on earlier. [passage omitted]

The foundations have now been laid down to start a real movement toward a just, honest, and appropriate solution to the conflict. [passage omitted] True, the principles of a peace settlement in South-West Africa did not mention the issue of the withdrawal of South African

troops from Angolan territory. The Security Council's Resolution 435, however, provides for the deployment of UN [word indistinct] over Namibia. [passage omitted]

At any rate, political analysts have described South Africa's assurances to comply with the Council's Resolution 602 on the withdrawal of its troops from Angola as highly positive. Whatever questions may arise now, one thing is clear: Agreement has been reached. There was a certain (?rapprochement) of positions of the four parties (?in the talks). There's also a shift in the position of South Africa, which has long delayed discussions on the issue of Namibian independence.

In this context, the first ever meeting of military officials of the four countries held on the 22d, 23d July, seems to have been crucial. The meeting discussed the military situation in southern Africa, an issue high on the agenda in Geneva too. In the meantime, the level of military confrontation in the area gave rise to new political realities. Neither the regime in Pretoria nor its UNITA [National Union for Total Independence of Angola] mercenaries who enjoy military support from Washington, succeeded in breaking down either the Angolans or the Namibians. Last month's (?sweeping) offensive by Angolan and Cuban troops dealt a military and moral strife on the apartheid army in Angola. Internal differences in the UNITA leadership have also sharpened.

In short, the Pretoria regime, which is now in a deadlock, is having to look for a political solution to the crisis, and hence the importance of the Geneva round, which is expected to find out if there's good will on the part of the Pretoria leaders. In the meantime, Angola's and Cuba's realistic and flexible offers have (?already) paved the way to an accommodation.

Guinean Envoy Arrives in Moscow 31 Jul

PM0208130188 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Aug 88 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] Cherif Diallo, Guinean Republic ambassador to the USSR, arrived in Moscow 31 July.

West Europe

Supreme Soviet Decree Releases Mathias Rust

LD0308160288 Moscow TASS in English 1556 GMT 3 Aug 88

[Text] Moscow August 3 TASS—The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has declared to release West German citizen Mathias Rust, imprisoned for four years by the collegium for criminal cases of the USSR Supreme Court on September 4, 1987.

The Presidium decreed expelling Rust from Soviet territory.

DPA Cites Announcement

LD0308122388 Hamburg DPA in German 1152 GMT 3 Aug 88

[Excerpt] Moscow (DPA)—Fourteen months after his spectacular landing in a Cessna-172 sports aircraft in Red Square in Moscow, the 20-year-old amateur pilot Mathias Rust from Wedel near Hamburg has been pardoned by the USSR Supreme Soviet. According to a report by the official news agency TASS Wednesday, his expulsion was also ordered. According to unconfirmed reports, Rust was due to begin his journey home on the same day.

The official news agency TASS published the decision exclusively on its internal service, which is generally only available to Soviet subscribers. A spokesman for the agency confirmed the report when asked and added that it was "embargoed until 2000 local time." [passage omitted]

Shevardnadze Promise to Genscher

LD0308121888 Hamburg DPA in German 1130 GMT 3 Aug 88

[Text] Bonn (DPA)—The German Embassy in Moscow was informed Wednesday morning about the Supreme Soviet's decision to release the Kremlin pilot [as received] Mathias Rust. This was reported by diplomatic sources in Bonn. It has been learned that Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze promised a "rapid release" to his German counterpart Hans-Dietrich Genscher during the latter's Moscow visit last week.

Genscher has welcomed the release. He saw in it the Soviet authorities' efforts resolve humanitarian questions.

FRG's Genscher Interviewed After Moscow Visit

Comments on Reform, W. Berlin

LD0208173088 Moscow TASS in English 1431 GMT 2 Aug 88

[Text] Bonn August 2 TASS—The government coalition in Bonn has a consensus in assessing the Soviet policy of reform, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice federal chancellor and federal minister of foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, said in an interview to Sueddeutscher Rundfunk radio station. Chancellor Kohl, he stressed, shared his view that the policy of openness pursued by Mikhail Gorbachev in internal and foreign affairs was irreversible.

The minister reaffirmed the positive assessment of the results of his visit to the Soviet Union and favourable prospects for developing bilateral West German-Soviet relations. He called the readiness of the Soviet side to discuss at the mixed working group issues connected with the situation in the USSR of citizens of German nationality a sign of their new quality. He also expressed the hope that the Federal Republic of Germany and the Soviet Union would reach understanding on including West Berlin in future bilateral agreements.

Views Bilateral Ties, Arms Talks

LD0208194388 Moscow TASS in English 1921 GMT 2 Aug 88

[Text] Bonn August 2 TASS—West German-Soviet relations are of cardinal importance for the Federal Republic of Germany. It is important that the USSR also highly appraises the role of relations between the two countries which has been confirmed by the Soviet-West German talks held in Moscow, FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said in an interview to Sueddeutscher Rundfunk radio station.

The talks in Moscow were very intensive and addressed to future [as received], he said. They showed, specifically, that the Soviet Union has no intention of "separating" or "isolating" the United States from its West European partners. The USSR and the FRG can considerably assist the implemention of new possibilities opening as a result of changes in the Soviet Union not only for the improvement of East-West relations, but also for imparting new quality to them. This, naturally, also suits West German interests. Hans-Dietrich Genscher emphasized that there is interest on both sides in the development of economic ties. Great efforts are taken to achieve advance in the conclusion of a number of concrete arrangements.

The FRG's intention to use the opportunities opened by the Soviet Union's new policy is based on a serious striving of the Soviet leadership for reforms in the USSR, and there is no doubt about the correctness of the appraisals according to which this policy has already gained momentum, which makes it irreversible.

The question of working out a mandate of the talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals was discussed most intensively in Moscow, the minister said. He noted that the Soviet Union also shows considerable interest in the reduction of conventional armaments. Hans-Dietrich Genscher announced the FRG's intention jointly with its partners to analyze the considerations of the Soviet side on the problem of conventional armaments.

FRG Official Cited on Kohl's Upcoming Visit

LD0308081588 Moscow TASS in English 0633 GMT 3 Aug 88

[Text] Bonn August 3 TASS—The forthcoming official visit of Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl to the USSR will turn a new page in the long-term, future-oriented Soviet-West German cooperation. This was stated by deputy chairman of the Bundestag CDU-CSU faction Volker Ruehe in an article published by the newspaper "HARBURGER ANZEIGEN UND NACHRICHTEN". There are good prerequisites for the positive development of the dialogue: the improved condition of the East-West relations as a whole and bilateral USSR-FRG relations, he said.

Prospects of improvement of relations between our countries involve not only economic, scientific and technological cooperation, the parliamentarian said. Expansion of links should involve [words indistinct] development of human contacts. A direct dialogue between citizens, more intensive youth exchanges, cooperation between higher education establishments of the USSR and FRG, partnership between cities will help eliminate many prejudices and wrong notions of each other, will promote stronger confidence and universal security.

Volker Ruehe underlined the great significance of agreements on cultural cooperation and environmental protection on which bilateral negotiations are now underway. It is necessary to exert every effort to resolve disputable issues yet before the beginning of the federal chancellor's visit to Moscow. These agreements might provide a patent example of the funmdamental improvement in Soviet-West German relations, said the deputy chairman of the parliamentary CDU-CSU faction.

Vorontsov, FRG Ambassador Discuss Gulf Conflict

LD0208132488 Moscow TASS in English 1223 GMT 2 Aug 88

[Text] Moscow August 2 TASS—Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuliy Vorontsov today received the ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Soviet Union, Andreas Meyer-Landrut, at his request.

They discussed some topical international issues, including ways to achieve the earliest peaceful political settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict on the basis of Resolution 598 of the U.N. Security Council.

Secretary Nikonov Receives FRG Food Minister

PM0208152188 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Aug 88 Second Edition p 4

[TASS "Official Report"]

[Text] On 1 August V.P. Nikonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received FRG Minister of Food, Agriculture, and Forestry I. Kiechle, who is in the Soviet Union as a guest of the USSR Gosagroprom.

During the conversation, which was frank and friendly, various aspects of the deepening of cooperation between our countries, particularly in the agro-industrial sphere, were touched on. A mutual desire to achieve progress in this sphere was expressed.

FRG Ambassador to the USSR A. Meyer-Landrut was present at the conversation.

Yazov Receives Finnish Commander in Chief

LD0208145488 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 2 Aug 88

[Text] Moscow August 2 TASS—General of the Army Dmitriy Yazov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and defence minister of the USSR, today received the commander-in-chief of Finland's Defence Forces, General Jaakko Valtanen.

He is in the Soviet Union on an official visit.

The sides held a friendly discussion of issues of mutual interest.

Sweden Accredits KGB Chief in Stockholm

LD0308124188 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 3 Aug 88

[Text] Last fall, security police suggested that the new KGB chief at the Soviet Embassy in Stockholm should not be accredited. However, the political leadership of the Foreign Ministry said yes, SVENSKA DAGBLADET reveals today.

According to the newspaper, Igor Nikiforov is the new chief of the Soviet intelligence service, KGB, in Sweden. When the decision was made, Foreign Minister Sten Anderson and Pierre Schori, under secretary of state for foreign affairs, had been informed of who Nikiforov was. It was also known that he had been refused accreditation in at least one Western country, SVENSKA DAGBLADET writes.

Latin America & Caribbean

Reportage on Supreme Soviet Delegation Tour

Travels to Argentina

PM0108135788 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jul 88 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Interparliamentary Ties"]

[Text] Buenos Aries, 27 Jul—The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by P.K. Khabibullayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which has been on a working visit here, met with Victor Martinez, vice president of the Republic and president of the Senate of the Argentine National Congress.

The head of the Soviet delegation described in detail the profound and truly revolutionary processes of restructuring under way in all spheres of Soviet society. The process of restructuring is inextricably bound with the new political thinking in the approach to solving international problems.

As Victor Martinez said in his reply statement, the process of transformations taking place in the USSR are closely followed in Argentina. The Argentine leadership, he said, also notes with satisfaction the coincidence of views on a whole series of questions in the sphere of foreign policy, and it enthusiastically supports the Soviet state's efforts to strengthen peace and the security of the peoples of the world.

A meeting with Luis A. Leon, speaker of the Chamber of Deputies of the Argentine National Congress, was held in a cordial, frank atmosphere.

We, he said, express our solidarity with the steps taken by the Soviet leadership in the international arena and welcome Soviet efforts to eliminate arsenals of nuclear and other types of arms, and to strengthen world peace. This is fully in line with our stance.

The Soviet delegation held a conversation with Carlos Gomond, chairman of the commission for ties between the executive branch and the National Congress. It also met with Luis A. Leon, speaker of the Latin American Parliament.

On Tuesday, the delegation arrived in Montevideo on an official visit at the invitation of the General Assembly (parliament) of Uruguay.

On his arrival, P.K. Khabibullayev told representatives of the press that the delegation intends to continue the constructive exchange of opinions which exists between the two countries' parliaments.

Arrives in Uruguay 27 Jul

LD2707102088 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0235 GMT 27 Jul 88

[Text] Montevideo, 27 Jul (TASS)—A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet consisting of P.K. Khabibullayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.N. Volkov, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and minister of civil aviation; and V.I. Fedosov, member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, arrived here today on an official visit at the invitation of the Uruguayan General Assembly (parliament).

At the airport of the Uruguayan capital, the Soviet guests were warmly welcomed by Ernesto Amorin Larrana, president of the Chamber of Deputies of the General Assembly, and by members of the General Assembly.

Meets With President

LD2807091888 Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 28 Jul 88

[Text] Montevideo July 28 TASS—Uruguyan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti received on Wednesday P.K. Khabibullayev, vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, who is heading a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, currently on an official visit here.

The meeting built upon extended and unbiased dialogue which formed between the leaders of the two countries on the urgent issues of strengthening international security, with the full understanding of historic perculiarities of the USSR and Uruguay, their relations with otner states. Regional problems, primarily those in Latin America, were discussed in detail at the meeting.

Discussing of bilateral Soviet-Uruguyan relations reflected the dynamics of their positive development, a sincere striving of the two sides to continue the course started during the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and President Sanguinetti in Moscow this March.

Received by Officials

LD2907135688 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0604 GMT 29 Jul 88

[Text] Montevideo, 29 Jul (TASS)—The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by P.K. Khabibullayev, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which is here on an official visit, has met with Ope Pasquet, Uruguayan interim minister of foreign affairs. The main focus of the conversation was focused on questions of further developing bilateral relations.

The Soviet delegation continued its active contacts with Uruguayan parliamentarians. Meetings were held with members of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Uruguayan General Assembly (parliament). Global problems of international security were discussed in detail, and emphasis was laid on the important role of cooperation between parliamentarians in the struggle for the survival of manking and for eliminating the threat of a world nuclear catastrophe.

Visits Factories

LD3107142588 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0752 GMT 31 Jul 88

[Text] Montevideo, 31 July (TASS)—The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by P.K. Khabibullayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which is in the Uruguayan capital on an official visit, visited the (Fripur) refrigeration complex and a wool-processing works. The Soviet visitors familiarized themselves in detail with the work of these enterprises and spoke with their workers. The USSR parliamentarians also visited a leather enterprise and a dairy-products factory in Florida Department.

The delegation held a news conference on the results of its visit to Uruguay. The USSR Embassy also gave a reception in honor of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation. It was attended by Enrique Tarigo, vice president of Uruguay; senators and deputies of the Uruguayan Parliament; Rodney Arismendi, secretary general of the Uruguayan Communist Party Central Committee; and representatives of the country's public and business circles.

Concludes Visit 31 Jul

LD0108091488 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1940 GMT 31 Jul 88

[Text] Montevideo, 31 Jul (TASS)—The official visit here by a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by P.K. Khabibullayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, ended today. The visit has been a fresh milestone in the development of friendly ties between the USSR and Uruguay.

The delegation was in Uruguay for 5 days at the invitation of the Republic's General Assembly (parliament).

During the visit, the in-depth dialogue between the two countries on key world problems was continued, based on the principles of mutual respect and understanding of the historical peculiarities of the Soviet Union and Uruguay. The meetings and talks between the Soviet parliamentarians and Uruguay's President Julio Maria Sanguinetti, senators and deputies from the country's parliament, representatives of political and public circles, and with working people, confirmed that the views of the two sides largely coincide on tackling the main international and regional problems.

During their conversations, the parliamentarians of the two countries positively appraised Soviet-Uruguayan relations and the expansion and improvement of mutually beneficial cooperation in various spheres.

At Carrasco airport, the Soviet guests were warmly seen off by Ernesto Amorin Laranaga, chairman of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly (Uruguayan Parliament), and by other officials.

Among those seeing off the Soviet delegation was I.K. Laptev, USSR ambassador to Uruguay.

Arrives in Bolivia

LD0108110888 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0310 GMT 1 Aug 88

[Text] La Paz, 1 Aug (TASS)—A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by P.K. Kabibullayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet, has arrived here at the invitation of the National Congress of Bolivia.

Members of the delegation are A.N. Volkov, minister of civil aviation and deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, and V.I. Fedosov, member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Council of Nationalities and executive secretary of the Soviet Peace Committee.

The delegation was met at El Alto International Airport by Siro Humboldt, president of the Senate of the National Congress; Willy Vargas, president of the Chamber of Deputies; other officials, and also by T.B. Durdyyev, USSR ambassador to Bolivia.

Upon his arrival in the Bolivian capital, P.K. Khabibullayev said that under present conditions, when the world is undergoing a crucial stage in its development, meetings and contacts between parliamentary and public circles are taking on ever greater significance. The head of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation noted that these are becoming an important channel for constructive dialogue with the aim of averting nuclear war and strengthening and developing the positive processes in the world.

The press statement also indicates that this visit will provide an opportunity of acquainting Bolivians with the restructuring process in the Soviet Union, with the results of the recently held 19th All-Union CPSU Conference, of exchanging views on the topical issues of international life, and of discussing other issues of mutual interest including Soviet-Bolivian relations.

Meets With Leader

LD0308083388 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian l0704 GMT 3 Aug 88

[Text] La Paz, 3 Aug (TASS)—Bolivian President Victor Paz Estenssoro has received a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation visiting here. The delegation is led by P.K. Khabibullayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. During the conversation, V. Paz Estenssoro noted with satisfaction the coincidence of standpoints of the two countries on such important international problems as the struggle for peace, disarmament, and the settling of regional conflicts. The president highly appraised the Soviet Government's efforts to ensure a stable peace and to eliminate all nuclear arsenals by the year 2000.

V. Paz Estenssoro called for the further strengthening of bilateral relations and the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Bolivian peoples. The head of the Soviet delegation handed the Bolivian president a message from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and passed on congratulations on the occasion of Bolivia's national celebration of Independence Day. He informed V. Paz Estenssoro about the processes of restructuring and democratization taking place in the USSR and about the main trends of Soviet foreign policy.

Smirnov-Led Delegation Concludes Ecuador Visit

LD2807105388 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0244 GMT 28 Jul 88

[Text] Quito, 28 Jul (TASS)—A CPSU delegation led by V.I. Smirnov, second secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, has concluded its visit to Ecuador. The delegation took part in the work of the Ecuadorean Communist Party Congress. During their stay in the country, members of the delegation met with prominent figures of the Republic's major political parties to explain the key features of the process of socioeconomic reform underway in the USSR, as well as the decisions of the 19th all-union party conference.

Returns to Moscow

PM0108142188 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 88 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Delegation's Return"]

[Text] The CPSU delegation headed by V.I. Smirnov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and second secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, has returned to Moscow from Quito after participating in the work of the 11th Congress of the Communist Party of Ecuador.

Political & Social

Brezhnev's Son-in-Law Trial Set for 5 Sep

LD0308092488 Moscow TASS in English 0821 GMT 3 Aug 88

[Text] Moscow August 3 TASS—The trial of former Soviet First Deputy Interior Minister Churbanov and other defendants (a total of nine people) was set by the court on September 5. The case will be tried in an open court by the military collegium of the USSR Supreme Court.

This statement was made by Aleksandr Sboyev, senior official of the USSR Procurator's Office, who spoke to the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA. Aleksandr Sboyev, appointed public prosecutor at the trial, said that all defendants were former employees of the bodies of the Interior Ministry, mainly generals. Their cases were singled out from the larger case connected with the violations of law in Uzbekistan, the Soviet republic in Central Asia.

Churbanov is charged with taking bribes in the late 1970s-early 1980s from the leaders of Uzbekistan's Ministry of the Interior, heads of a number of regional departments of the interior in the same republic and other officials. The total sum of the bribes, according to the indictment, amounts to 656,883 roubles. Churbanov pleaded guilty during the investigation.

Others also realised their guilt in the course of the investigation. However, Aleksandr Sboyev says, only one man handed in the misappropriated money. Charges were dropped against two other defendants (apart from the nine mentioned above)—Uzbekistan's former Interior Minister Yergashev and his deputy Davydov—both men committed suicide.

The total sum of the bribes that figured in the case amounts to several million roubles, Aleksandr Sboyev said.

Head of Sumgait Investigation Interviewed

PM0208124588 Moscow TRUD in Russian 2 Aug 88 p 4

[Special correspondent Yu. Dmitriyev report incorporating interview with V.I. Nenashev, deputy chief of the USSR Prosecutor's Office Main Investigations Department, under the rubric "Topical Interview": "Sumgait: Investigation Continues"; date and place not given]

[Text] Sumgait-Moscow—I recall Sumgait in the first few days after the tragic events which occurred here...

It is well known that at that time, during the last week in February, a group of hooligan elements committed outrages involving acts of violence, robbery, and murder. Some homes had their windows smashed, and abandoned burned-out cars littered the approaches to the city, whose streets were being patrolled by military patrols.

That was the time when a sign reading "USSR Prosecutor's Office Investigation Group" appeared by the entrance to one building. It was there that we—the author of these lines and T. Kasumov, TRUD's own correspondent in Azerbaijan—were received by V.I. Nenashev, deputy chief of the USSR Prosecutor's Office Main Investigations Department, and V.S. Galikin, investigator for especially important cases under the USSR General Prosecutor.

"We arrived here immediately after the outburst of mass disorders caused and fanned by criminal elements with nationalist and extremist leanings," they told us. "We launched an investigation at once. It has already been established that 32 people of various nationalities died as a result of criminal actions, and 197 citizens were injured. There were 12 rapes, more than 100 apartment were looted, and 26 consumer service facilities and more than 20 cars were damaged.

"Active work is now being done," V. Nenashev and V. Galkin went on, "to establish the identities of those involved in the murders, rapes, outrages, and robberies. There have been 42 arrests, and some of those arrested were tried in the past for crimes they had committed. Administrative proceedings have been instituted against about 400 people for breaches of public order. The investigation is proceeding at full speed..."

And now I had a new meeting with V.I. Nenashev, state counselor of justice, 3d class. I had a few questions to put to him, including some prompted by readers' letters from the editorial mail.

[Dmitriyev] What has been accomplished in the almost 5 months since then?

[Nenashev] A lot. Proceedings have been instituted against 94 arrested offenders, including murderers, violent criminals, and robbers. Sixteen criminal cases against 20 accused have already been sent for trial. Three cases have been heard, including the case of G.I. Ismailov; that was reported in the central press. The cases of Aydyn Ibishov, 30-year-old assistant engineer at the pipe-rolling plant's railroad shop, and of Yashar Garibov, 16-year-old student at the No. 7 Rural Vocational and Technical School, have also been heard. It was on the morning of 29 February that the former, while at the bus depot, organized a group of hooligans, called for violence against citizens of Armenian nationality, and, at the head of his accomplices armed with iron bars and lengths of pipe, attacked the soldiers and officers who had arrived to impose order in the city...

The latter committed outrages along the street named for the 26 Baku Commissars. He threw stones at our soldiers and threatened them. He shouted: "Get out of the city..." He later attacked citizen Viktor Sarkisyan, hit him several times over the head with a metal bar, and broke his left hand.

All three were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. They have received their just deserts. We hope to complete the remaining cases and send them for trial toward the end of August or mid-September. But this is just my own provisional estimate. Quite a few unexpected situations develop in the course of the investigation. It is impossible to foresee everything.

[Dmitriyev] Events in Sumgait, previously a relatively calm young people's city, unfortunately took the authorities and the militia totally by surprise. The fire of violence exploded within a matter of hours, and outrages were committed in different microrayons, in apartment blocks, and in the streets. How will the investigation group manage to investigate this most complex situation and to identify the culprits and witnesses?

[Nenashev] First about the group itself. It comprises over 100 experienced staffers from prosecutor's office organs, the KGB, and the USSR MVD from Sverdlovsk, Krasnoyarsk, Donetsk, Rostov-na-Donu, Kishinev, and other cities. They work from early morning until late at night, including Saturdays and Sundays. They work without taking any leave. After all, this is perhaps the first time ever that we have had to deal with such a surprising and ramified case.

We began with a large-scale map of the city, studied it in detail, and marked on it the sites of all incidents (the bus depot, the No. 3 microrayon, the central square, and so on). We studied the operational circumstances, the local traditions, the specific features of the city's life. Look no further than the so-called "Nakhalstroy"! That was an entire settlement whose inhabitants had no apartments, no residence permits, and at times not even a fixed place of work. They erected shacks, sheds, and temporary housing in one of the suburbs. All this was done literally before the very eyes of Sumgait's former authorities.

We got help from crime detection specialists, physicians, psychiatrists, firefighters... We immediately appealed to the local population through the press, giving our telephone number: Please notify us of anything you know about those who committed outrages, their names, their identities, their addresses. This is in your own interests, the city must be cleansed of criminals... And the people responded.

The internal troops servicemen deserve a special mention. Risking their own lives, they saved children and women, at times interposing themselves in front of innocent people to protect them from stones and steel pikes. The servicemen later identified many criminals, exposed them, and testified as witnesses against them. [Nenashev ends]

...V.I. Nenashev showed me a meticulously compiled file with a multiplicity of addresses, surnames, and descriptions of incidents. The investigators, and primarily Vladimir Semenovich Galkin, put a lot of work into compiling this document. It essentially provides a total picture of events in Sumgait during those grim days. It contains information: The apartment block or microrayon where the acts of violence, robberies, and pogroms were committed, the places where ambushes, arson, and attacks on citizens were carried out. Who were the specific culprits behind these crimes. Who should be taken to task for them.

[Nenashev] Everyone who committed a crime must be taken to task for it. Of course, we will not depart from a single article of the Criminal Code. Let me be frank: Our group contains several prosecutors who painstakingly monitor the observance of legality in the investigation process. This is something akin to a proper plant quality control section. We cannot afford any mistakes in a most complex investigation like this...

[Dmitriyev] Some letters and telephone calls to the editorial office contain overtones of mistrust: The investigation and trials are taking place in Azerbaijan, will this not influence the outcome of the cases, will someone not try to cover things up?...

[Nenashev] Under no circumstances. Our supreme duty is to arrive at the truth. The investigation group is not subject to the heat of emotions or any pressure at all. As a matter of fact, the 32 dead include 6 citizens of Azerbaijani nationality. Many Azerbaijanis who saved Armenian families from the violence came to help us as witnesses. As for those who were on duty at that grim time but got cold feet and ignored their calling (I have in mind several local militia workers)—they will also be taken to task.

The trials of the three aforementioned persons were held objectively, without any "additional" complications. The sentences are fair, they are in no way lenient, as some people think. They were passed with due consideration for the circumstances of the case and the personalities of the accused.

Let me cite a few updated figures. More than 200 people suffered bodily harm of differing severity, about 200 apartments were destroyed, more than 50 cultural and consumer service facilities were damaged, more than 40 motor vehicles were smashed and burned. The fate of R. Arushanyan, a worker at one of Sumgait's plants, is a mystery. She failed to return home after finishing her shift on one of those fateful days. We have been unable to trace her to this day.

Basically all the criminals have been identified. Now it is a matter of painstakingly analyzing the evidence and determining each one's role and position in the mass disorders. Let me repeat, it is very difficult to conduct the investigation. You have, for example, a generally decent Sumgait family. The parents concealed Armenians they knew in their home to prevent them from getting beaten up at the time of the disturbances and outrages. But their son was with the rampaging crowd at the time. He also had to be taken to task.

Crime detection technology is being widely used in the investigation. Experts from the USSR Ministry of Health and from the USSR Ministry of Justice All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Forensic Science have been recruited to provide forensic medicine, physical-technical, and other expert criminological opinions. Computers were used for the first time in an investigation, with help from a USSR Prosecutor's Office institute.

Our investigators' work is rendered somewhat more complex by the need to overcome the language barrier. All investigation materials are available in three languages—Russian, Azeri, and Armenian.

I would like to say this in conclusion: Nobody ought to have even the slightest doubt that someone might evade being held responsible for what he has done. Such things must never happen again. Anywhere.

Komsomol Role in Disturbance

LD0208175488 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1935 GMT on 29 July carries a 3-minute "View" program presented by (Sergey Varshovin) and (Sergey Lomakin).

(Lomakin) opens the program by saying that many viewers have been asking what Komsomol members did during the disturbances in Sumgait. No specific date is mentioned. A film is then shown in which several people, identified as Komsomol members, are shown gathered together in a room, recalling events in Sumgait and relating their activities. They are described as (Rakhim Akhundov), an electrician; (Tofik Shirinov); and (Yashar Aganarov) and (Vitaliy Shirochenko), Komsomol Committee secretaries.

(Akhundov) relates how the city's activists and dismissed secretaries gathered together in the City Komsomol Committee; a headquarters was organized and a commander elected. (Shirinov) takes up the story, saying that he gave out the telephone number of the first secretary of the City Komsomol Committee to his Armenian friends. He says that he felt the only real assistance would be forthcoming from that quarter. He continues: "When the glass-breaking started, the lads were told by a secretary who had been dismissed to move into the crowd and hunt out their workers. If anyone saw his workers, he was to try to ensure that they did not join the crowd. Of course, it was unrealistic to counter this crowd with a Komsomol operations detachment. All we could do was to get Armenian families into the gorkom building and cordon it off until the troops arrived." (Akhundov) recalls: "There were 48 people at that point. That is, those who were actually in the leading operations detachment—28 sportsmen and 300 internationalist troops."

(Shirinov) claims that had this vigilante group not been formed spontaneously, there would have been many more casualties. The Komsomol took upon itself to rescue Armenian families. In addition it delivered workers to the factories or took them home, as public transport was not functioning. When the Armenian families arrived at the Gorkom building they had no food or anything, but the Komsomol made them comfortable.

(Aganarov) then explains how he and the other Komsomol members helped people over the fence into the Gorkom building grounds. (Shirochenko) says that they risked their lives delivering Armenians to the Gorkom building.

Asked why it was the Komsomol proved to be the only real force to combat what was taking place, (Akhundov) replies: "There was an organizer there who was not afraid to take the initiative, who did not wait for orders from above."

(Shirinov), standing up, says: "We believed in the Komsomol, and we came to the Komsomol rather than to our families. You understand? We did not bother with our personal affairs—rescuing our own families and our own possessions—we came to the Komsomol."

Post-Disturbance Situation in Nagorno-Karabakh

Changing Attitude to Strikes

LD0308094988 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 3 Aug 88

[Text] News of Armenia. Our correspondents Leonid Lazarevich and Karyum Khumuryan report:

[Lazarevich] I have here the republican paper KOMMUNIST. On its first page it carries the TASS report that there was a meeting in Stepanakert yesterday between the first secretaries of the Central Committees of the communist parties of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Nagorno-Karabakh. Comrade Volskiy, the representative of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, also took part in this meeting. The meeting stressed that it is intolerable that the decision made by the party and government is not yet being fulfilled satisfactorily by union ministries and departments or republican and oblast organs.

Work is now underway in our republic to work out specific programs for social and economic help for Nagorno-Karabakh. Many enterprises have already joined in this very important—as it seems to us—matter. Today, for example, we have learned that the Yerevan Silk Combine will help in the technical reequipment of the Stepanakert Silk Combine. The raw silk thread produced in Stepanakert is in great demand not only in our country but also on the foreign market, so this cooperation between the Yerevan and Stepanakert combines will be mutually advantageous.

All enterprises have been working for more than 1 week now. They are making up for the damage caused by the strikes. Of course this is very important, but what I believe is no less important is that the attitude to strikes itself has changed. Most people say strikes are not the way to solve problems.

Something else is noticeable. The (?heat) of arguments and discussions is falling off. The (?process) of interpreting the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's decision on Nagorno-Karabakh is going on continuously, every day. More and more people are saying that there could not have been any other decision in the existing situation.

Stepanakert Enterprises Normalizing

LD2907153888 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 29 Jul 88

[Text] Vladimir Plotnikov reports from the capital of the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast.

[Plotnikov] The first work week after a protracted strike is coming to an end at the town's enterprises. True, for some enterprises tomorrow too will be a working day since it is necessary to catch up on the time lost and pay off debts to partners. The Electro-Technical plant alone has let down 400 major consumers in our country and penalty sanctions may be imposed as a result. Only 80 percent of the collective came to work here today as well while many of those who did come did not work to their full capacity and did not get into their usual rhythm.

The leaders of the administration and the party committee are conducting one-to-one work, explaining that striking hits the budgets of workers' families and the enterprise as a whole and thereby complicates dealing with social and economic tasks. Some enterprises have got back to the former level of production—the shoe factory, for example. Its output is being dispatched for sale immediately. We saw many shoppers in the shoe shop today. Output from the garment factory have also come up for sale but overall the shortage of consumer goods, both local and those brought from outside that were left unloaded at the railway station for a long time, is still being greatly felt in the town's commerce overall.

Measures are being taken to improve supplies of agricultural products to the population. On Saturday and Sunday, there will be a fair in the town. The oblast's farms, cooperatives, and anyone who grows vegetables and fruit or keeps birds in their yards are invited.

Union Ministries Blamed

NC0308092188 Yerevan Domestic Service in Russian 0530 GMT 3 Aug 88

[From the review of KOMMUNIST]

[Text] What will the reader find in the newspaper today? We think that many will be interested in the report about the meeting held yesterday between the first secretaries of the Central Committees of the Azerbaijani and Armenian Communist Parties that also was attended by Comrade Volskiy, the representative of the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Comrades Arutyunyan and Vezirov examined the question of the quickest possible elimination of the tense situation in the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast, and established that the shortcomings and difficulties that have accumulated over a long period of time demand daily and painstaking work.

It was noted at the meeting that union ministries, under whose authority many of the Nagorno-Karabakh enterprises fall, were to blame for many things. The decisions adopted by the party and government are almost ignored or are being realized unsatisfactorily thus far by their various departments.

Leader's Virtues Prevent Strikes

PM2907125188 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 88 Second Edition p 6

[PRAVDA special correspondent G. Ovcharenko report: "Trust"]

[Text] Armenian SSR—There are entire rayons in Armenia where people did not stop working conscientiously and rebuffed the "Karabakh" committee activists. One of them is Bagramyanskiy Rayon.

"See those stones?" G. Minasyan, first secretary of the Bagramyanskiy Armenian Communist Party Raykom, pointed to the mounds of boulders along the perimeter of every field. "We collect up to 1,500 tonnes of stones from every hectare. Today half of the 22,000 hectares of virgin lands allotted to the rayon have already been opened up."

Indeed, we drove past quite young apricot and peach plantations and vineyards. I realized what the secretary meant: He was not boasting about what had been achieved, although there is already something to be proud of, but drawing attention to people's industriousness and peasant courage. In order for a leader to win the trust of such people, he has to be like them—honest, pure, and hardworking. And here people all say that the first secretary's word is as good as his deed, that you cannot trick him—he has a detailed grasp of any work, whether construction or agriculture. For example, he promised that the first homes would be given to the construction workers,—and so they were.

"We trust him," was the simple explanation of the relations between the people and Minasyan offered by Lusyntak Yeritsyan, horticulturist at the Myasnikyan Sovkhoz. She works in a team which has leased 23 hectares of vineyards and 7 hectares of apple plantations. This year the harvest was excellent, and Lusyntak is convinced that the horticulturists' income will be similarly excellent. "To be honest, we were glad when we learned that the country's Supreme Soviet Presidium

would resolve the Nagorno-Karabakh question. But we were grieved to find out that everything stayed the same as before. And then Minasyan explained: No, not the same as before. Now the people in Karabakh will live better, and they will be able to resolve everything for themselves.

Trust in the rayon leaders' words and deeds also explains the fact that inflammatory rallies and demonstrations did not get off the ground in Bagramyan during the entire difficult period and that people virtually did not stop work.

But trust does not happen by itself, it is won. How? Mainly, probably, by the assertion of social justice. As soon as Bagramyanskiy Rayon was formed, they struck powerful blows against bribetakers and plunderers, seeing them as the main social danger. A person living beyond his means has a harmful effect on those around him.

"We did not wait for special instructions from above," I. Daniyelyan, chief of the Bagramyanskiy Rayon Internal Affairs Department, said. "Together with the prosecutor's office, we determined the people whose expenditure exceeded their honest income and dealt with them in earnest."

People came to believe in the law enforcement organs, believe that they really guard their rights and interests and social justice. Contact with the people is the main concern in the work of the militia and the prosecutor's office. Their workers met with citizens, organized the duty of members of volunteer militia detachments throughout the rayon, and talked for hours with people.

It is no accident that I am dwelling on the activities of the Bagramyanskiy Rayon law enforcement organs. If the militia and the prosecutor's office had acted like this everywhere, supporting the party aktiv's work with legal measures, there would have been no disturbances or prolonged strikes in many rayons of the republic. But, unfortunately, many Armenian party organizations and law enforcement organs were not ready for the events. And the experience of the Bagramyanskiy Rayon militia and prosecutor's office (incidentally, their results last year were deemed to be among the best in the republic) should certainly be disseminated.

Yesterday evening I dined with A. Karapetyan and I. Daniyelyan at the house of Rafail Grigoryevich Kazaryan, accountant at the kolkhoz in the border village of Yervandashat. Our host told us about his work and events in recent days. He is still sad that only three Azerbaijani families are left in the village of Bagaran, where he lives. He is particularly sorry that his son's friend Nuradin Dzhafarov also left.

"Our family was friends with the Dzhafarov family. When Nuradin's mother ran out of milk, my wife breastfed him. Then one night they got up and left. It is a pity." I told Kazaryan that many Azerbaijanis from the village of Bagaran want to return home.

"Very good," Rafail Grigoryevich said gladly. "Please pass on our welcome through your newspaper!"

Tourist Visits Resume

LD0208135688 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1325 GMT 2 Aug 88

[Excerpts] Yerevan, 2 Aug (TASS)—After a break connected with the events in Nagorno-Karabakh foreign tourists have resumed trips to Soviet Armenia.

Genrikh Liloyan, chief of the republic's main administration for foreign tourism, told a TASS correspondent that four groups from the GDR and two from England have arrived in Yerevan. It is expected that 111 groups from France, the FRG, the United States, Italy, Japan, and other countries will visit Armenia in the first half of August. [passage omitted]

Awaiting the tourists are the comfortable hotels "Armenia", "Ani", and "Dvin". Yerevan's Zvartnots Airport is linked by regular flights to Berlin, Beirut, Damascus, Aleppo, Prague, Sofia, and Varna. Charter flights for Armenians residing abroad have been organized from Los Angeles via Vienna to Yerevan and from Paris to Yerevan.

"Tens of thousands of foreign tourists travelling to Armenia every year note the positive improvements in our service", Genrikh Liloyan said.

Meetings on Government Decision

NC0308112288 Yerevan Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 3 Aug 88

[Text] Having examined the question of propaganda and having explained the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's resolution on the decisions of the Armenian and Azerbaijani Supreme Soviets pertaining to the Nagorno-Karabakh issue, the Bureau of the Yerevan Gorkom of the Armenian Communist Party has noted that departments of the gorkom, party raykoms, and primary party organizations have failed to draw the necessary conclusions from the decisions of the Bureau of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee on the resolution of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and have not carried out any effective work on explaining and conducting propaganda among communists, nonparty people, and all strata of the city's population regarding the political significance and meaning of this important document, as well as the position and conclusions contained in the speech by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Gorbachev at the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session. In the adopted resolution all party raykoms, party, soviet, and trade union organizations have been commissioned to organize meetings in the capital's labor collectives with members of the Armenian delegation to the USSR Supreme Soviet session, as well

as representatives of the artistic and scientific intelligentsia, and to hold gatherings of the city's party and soviet aktiv that will examine the progress being made to fulfil the decisions of the Bureau of the Armenian Communist Party on the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's resolution and work out the necessary recommendations.

Azerbaijan SSR Examines Development
NC0308085088 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0340 GMT 2 Aug 88

[From the review of the Republican press]

[Text] The newspapers report that at its regular meeting the Presidium of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers examined the way in which the decision adopted by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers in light of the measures called for by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers in connection with the upgrading of the pace of social and economic development in the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast of the Azerbaijan SSR is being realized. The meeting focused serious attention on [words indistinct].

Kazakh Commission Discusses Interethnic Relations
LD0308052988 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 24 Jul 88

[Text] At the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Commission for Questions of Ethnic and Inter-ethnic relations—A session was held yesterday of the new standing commission, within the republic's supreme body of state power, for questions of ethnic and interethnic relations. A report by the Executive Committee of the Dzhambul Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies on the work of local soviets in developing people's creativity was heard.

As you know, Dzhambul Oblast is one of the most multi-ethnic in the republic. Here, representatives of more than 80 nationalities and ethnic groups live and work harmoniously. Despite certain work for the development of amateur arts, the local soviets have not yet rid themselves of the habit of underestimating their role in the ideological, moral, internationalist, and patriotic upbringing, and in the organization of an enriching leisure for working people, especially youth. Many clubs and houses of culture are working passively, to stereotype, without taking into consideration the demands and requirements of the population. This has a negative effect on its mass character and distinctiveness.

The standing commission of the republic's Supreme Soviet has recommended that the local soviets and executive committees eliminate their shortcomings and regard people's creativity as an important condition of mobilizing the working people for the acceleration of socioeconomic development and as an effective educative factor. Speaking at the session was Kamalidenov, chairman of the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet.

Estonia 'People's Front' Group Talks With Gorkom
PM0108151188 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 12 Jul 88 p 3

[Own correspondent V. Plishchenko report: "From Confrontation to Trust"]

[Text] It looked as if the representatives of the Virumaa [Northeast Estonia] People's Front Council of Plenipotentiaries had expected difficulties in finding a common language with the city's party leadership. Especially since they themselves had taken the first step. The meeting in the office of N. Zakharov, first secretary of the Kokhtla-Yarve Estonian Communist Party Gorkom, took place last Tuesday.

Why did the People's Front representatives go there? To "sort things out" and find out what had caused the party organ's mistrust of the movement. Did the plenipotentiaries have grounds to believe that such mistrust existed? Yes, according to them.

"We immediately sensed the gorkom's opposition," A. Kiyr and I. Nopri complained, "even though we had hoped for keen support and cooperation. Attitudes were also biased at the meeting of the city party aktiv which discussed problems connected with the People's Front movement in support of restructuring, and many people simply rejected any likelihood of taking it seriously. Following the aktiv meeting, party committee secretaries in organizations and enterprise collectives simply launched agitation against the creation of People's Front support groups."

There was also talk at the meeting about delayed and untruthful reports about the movement. Disagreement was expressed with some items published by the local newspaper. Was there any need, Ye. Popovskaya asked, to publish the most polarized viewpoints, and at times even insulting attacks on supporters and opponents of the People's Front? Especially as they were published without any commentary stating the editorial office's stance and enabling people to figure out what the People's Front is.

In short, the "complaints package" was bulky. But, to give the sides their due, they only looked at it. It became obvious that it would be fruitless to begin, let alone to pursue, a conversation on the basis of complaints while the gorkom is prepared for both dialogue and subsequent collaboration.

N. Zakharov explained that the cautious attitude toward the People's Front was based on the imprecise formulation of the movement's program tenets. Doubts are still aroused by the provision for "universal monitoring" and criticism of everyone and everything without any application of effort. Moreover, the gorkom and the editorial office have received extremist letters. Some support groups act at their own discretion, distorting the ideas of the founders of the People's Front enshrined in the

movement's draft declaration. There were fears—and this had to be said—that the People's Front could turn into a national front. But now that the movement's composition is becoming international, the grounds for fear are disappearing.

The party gorkom first secretary also spoke of the efforts being made by the city authorities and their direction. In particular, powerful electric filters will be installed in the 1st quarter of next year at the Kokhtla-Yarve TETS, the main polluter of the atmosphere. A number of enterprises had to be involved in making the necessary equipment. The People's Front support groups could specifically help in ensuring that these enterprises fulfill the orders for equipment on time. Many problems would be solved much more effectively if there were joint actions in similar situations.

N. Klochkov, deputy editor of the newspaper LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA, reported that the newspaper has been and will remain open to all. But what is needed are articles on specific deeds, without generalizations and verbose claims, signed by real representatives of the movement. Some of the materials reaching the newspaper are unspecific, written by individuals and "camouflaged" beneath the name of the People's Front, and this creates differences of opinion both within the movement and in attitudes toward it.

The representatives of the Council of Plenipotentiaries agreed with this, expressing their wish to cooperate with the newspaper and to rebuff from its pages those who incorrectly perceive the objectives and tasks of the movement and lean toward extremist actions.

It was decided at the meeting to meet regularly to discuss the state of affairs. There was support for the plenipotentiaries' proposal to conduct "information offensives" at the city's enterprises to explain the objectives of the People's Front, and joint meetings of city and support group leaders with the population were planned.

Summing up the results of the meeting, N. Zakharov expressed the opinion that full mutual understanding and even unanimity had emerged, and that there are no differences of opinion as regards the application of efforts. The only thing left to do is to elaborate a joint program for actions on all bottlenecks.

As a matter of fact, that was the point on which the representatives of the Council of Plenipotentiaries felt displeased with themselves. Having set themselves the target of "sorting things out," they arrived at the party gorkom without a specific program. Actually, the frank admission by one plenipotentiary explains this unpreparedness:

"I came to this meeting with mistrust," A, Orlov said, "even though I am a Communist myself. I was afraid that here I would meet opponents of the People's Front and misunderstanding of our wish to help restructuring in the city. I was proved wrong. [no closing quotes as published]

Surely many of us are also wrong in sometimes determining our stance toward someone with real mistrust and deciding to reject someone's stance simply on the basis of rumors, instead of coming to accord and trust via a lively discussion?

Uzbek Elitist Clinics Opened to Everyone

NC2907070188 Baku International Service in Azeri 1200 GMT 27 Jul 88

[Text] The Uzbek SSR Government has decided that the dispensaries and clinics which were used only by the high-ranking officials and their families in Tashkent during the term of office of the former leadership should serve all the people. Meanwhile, principles of social justice have been reinstated in neighboring Turkmen SSR and Kazakh SSR.

Latvian First Secretary on Economic Independence

AU2807114788 Vienna NEUE AZ in German 28 Jul 88 p 6

[Astrid Zimmermann report on interview with Anatoliy Gorbunov, first secretary of the Communist Party of Latvia, who is "currently visiting Austria": "Latvia's Central Committee Secretary: We Must Strive for Economic Independence"; date and place not given]

[Text] If the Soviet party leader's recent proposals for political reform were to be implemented, Anatoliy Gorbunov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia, would have to face a vote soon, because according to Gorbachev, party secretaries will in the future have to run for the chairmanship of the soviets. In an interview with NEUE AZ, Gorbunov said that running directly for election probably would be the most serious change in a party leader's life. And how about aspirations for independence and autonomy in Latvia? Gorbunov says that national self-confidence is growing as a result of the policy of restructuring. The Latvian party leader would like to have independence in the economic area. Any criticism of the central administration? "Yes," says Gorbunov frankly.

Many thousands of people demonstrated only recently in the Latvian capital city of Riga for Gorbachev's perestroyka and for more autonomy in the Baltic republic. National self-confidence is developing very rapidly under the policy of openness, says Anatoliy Gorbunov, who is currently visiting Austria at the invitation of the Styrian Communist Party. Are people also agitating on the possibility to leave the union—something that is envisaged in the Soviet Constitution? Perhaps individual

persons, dissidents rather, who live abroad, says Gorbunov. Because in reality, this would surely be no real alternative. Latvia surely could not exist without relations with the union. And, being party secretary, he does not at present see any current in his home country striving for such a separation.

Gorbunov says that in public discussion, the new national self-confidence, the demand for a reassessment of the Latvian SSR's history, and criticism of bureaucratism play a major role. Gorbunov refuses to view himself as a bureaucrat. But bureaucratism must be combatted, he says. That would require a reform of the political system, as suggested by General Secretary Gorbachev at the recent all-union conference. Would that not entail a restriction of the party's role? Yes, says Gorbunov, it would be pushed out of the economic areas, but not out of the political areas. Viktor Avotin, a recognized Latvian publisher, even demanded in an article recently that economic power should be taken away from the state organs and transferred to the soviets. Party Secretary Gorbunov supports the idea: "Lenin's principle—all power to the soviets—must be consistently implemented."

The restructuring of the economy requires major structural changes in Latvia, says Gorbunov. Economic branches that require know-how are to replace the production areas that depend on raw materials, which do not exist in Latvia, says Gorbunov.

'Mailbag' on Electing Local Soviet Chairmen

PM2907112388 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jul 88 Morning Edition p 2

[Letter from reader P. Prigornitskiy under the general heading "Editorial Mailbag": "If They Don't Get the Votes They Should Resign"]

[Text] In order for a soviet chairman to be a really authoritative person, not less than three or four candidates—including the party gorkom (raykom) first secretary—should run for that office. At the first soviet session all the candidates for the chairmanship should make a program statement, after which a secret ballot will choose the most suitable candidate. In my view, this would be democracy in action.

But what if a gorkom (raykom) first secretary fails to win a majority of the votes? It would be unpleasant, but there is no need to make a tragedy out of it. I believe that a party leader who does not gain recognition at the first session of the newly elected soviet of people's deputies should immediately tender his resignation from his high party office and switch to another area of work.

Moscow Televison on Atomic Bomb Development

LD02082105 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1740 GMT on 1 August carries a 130-minute documentary entitled "Risk II" on the evolution of the atomic bomb and political developments before, during, and immediately after World War II. The documentary includes extensive archive footage, some not shown before, featuring Stalin, Beria, atom spy Klaus Fuchs, Soviet atom scientists, Hitler, Western leaders, and others. "Risk II" is a sequel to "Risk I", a documentary broadcast by Moscow Television several months ago on Stalin and the genesis of the cold war.

By way of introduction, the program opens with a montage of clips showing Gagarin being congratulated by Khrushchev and others, Kennedy and Von Braun attending a rocket launch, Stalin arriving at a conference, and a scene from a concentration camp.

Next, the unidentified narrator recalls prewar developments in Germany. He begins by outlining the work of Otto Hahn, an early nuclear scientist. Then there is an explanation of the rise of the Nazi regime with footage showing Nazi processions, book-burning, the daubing of a Jewish shop, and people fleeing abroad. One of those who arrived in London, the narrator says, was Klaus Fuchs. The German Academy of Sciences was working on a new kind of bomb, the narator says, which Hitler rejected on the grounds that its development would take too long to complete. The narrator says: "Hilter resolutely rejects the bomb. However, this remains a secret to the world. The United States, Britain, and the USSR will rush to forestall this dangerous maniac. Thus, an exhausting race will begin by mistake."

Switching to developments in the USSR, the narrator points to the phenomenon of mass arrests: "People are disappearing everywhere, including scientists. The physicist Liaponskiy is arrested for spying for Germany. A niece of academician Ioffe is arrested for spying for Japan; this casts a shadow over Ioffe himself. The sword hangs over Igor Kurchatov." Film is shown of the 1937 party congress as the narrator says: "In recent years, the guard conceived by Lenin to defend the revolution has changed into an obedient and fearful weapon of Stalin's evil will. The law has been violated. comrades- in-arms have been declared enemies, and flatterers have been declared comrades-in-arms. There is no trust in anybody. It is 1937." One of the participants in the congress is Yezhov, NKVD chief 1936-38. The narrator says: "Soon, Yezhov will be declared an enemy of the people and shot. After a fashion, Stalin recognizes that there were mistaken arrests. He makes Yezhov the sole culprit for what happened. Yes, he was guilty, but he was not the only one, and not the main one. He was the instrument, but not the author. His fate will be shared by almost everyone sitting in this hall."

The narrator goes on to note that the scientist Petr Leonidovich Kapitsa was not one of those who disappeared. In fact, he appealed to Stalin to save Kurchatov and Landau, "thus saving the future father of the atomic bomb and a future Nobel prize-winner."

The program next examines international developments, showing Mussolini's meeting with Hitler in Germany and outlining the fall of Czechoslovakia to German forces. The narrator explains that Hitler banned the export of uranium from Czechoslovakia, and goes on: "News of Hilter's ban on uranium from conquered states reaches the United States. Everybody decides that the fuhrer has seriously adopted the atomic bomb. That is what Einstein thinks. Only in the summer of 1945 did it become known that Krupp needed uranium admixtures to strengthen tank armor." The narrator notes that this period marked the onset of the U.S. commitment to the atomic bomb project.

Before the outbreak of World War II, the narrator says, Stalin received messages from several sources, including from Soviet spy Richard Sorge, Churchill, and Shulenberg, the German ambassador to Moscow, giving the date of Hitler's planned invasion of the USSR. The narrator says that Stalin's view was that "it's a plot, of course, a provocation agreed between them." A neutrality pact was signed with Japan and a nonaggression pact was signed with Germany. The narrator remarks of the latter: "The pact gave the world quite a shock. But what is more important—the country's security or public opinion? He never takes that into account. And the reports and ciphers? All nonsense! He believes in the pact, and in himself. Hitler will not break his word." Film is shown of Molotov, Soviet commissar of foreign affairs, addressing an unidentified meeting and saying: "The conclusion of the Soviet-German nonaggression pact is evidence that the historic foresight of comrade Stalin has been brilliantly justified."

Next, the program shows tanks advancing, then large numbers of Soviet soldiers surrendering with their hands in the air. The narrator says: "The first hours of the war. They have not shown us this film before, but this also happened. It was not just a matter of ceremonies to see people off to the front to the tune of marches played by bands, but unfortunately this happened too. And these people were not to blame, but Stalin will not forgive them for seeing this—the portraits of the great leaders thrown down. They will have to answer for this."

Following the invasion of the USSR, the narrator says: "On 22 June, as always in the hours of trial, as for 1,000 years now, the church addresses the people." Newsreel footage of Metropolitan Nikolay shows him appealing for unity against the enemy. The narrator continues: "Stalin will not speak on the radio until 3 July. He will begin his address with the words 'Brothers and Sisters'. Everyone will hear him and understand him correctly—brothers and sisters. They will be glad to unite; that is how we will fight, all together, the entire country." Scenes of war are shown, including the attack on Pearl Harbor, which the narrator calls "cunning, cruel, and bloody, just as happened to us 6 months earlier."

Following the U.S. declaration of war, Churchill and Roosevelt are shown meeting in Quebec for secret discussions about whether Hitler has the atomic bomb. The narrator says: "Another question also torments them—should they tell Stalin about the bomb? The duty of an ally would be to tell him. They are allies today, but what about tomorrow?" The agreement at Quebec marked the beginning of the U.S.-British cooperation on the bomb project. The narrator notes that one of the scientists who moved from Britain to the U.S. was Klaus Fuchs. A photograh is shown of a number of scientists, and the narrator states: "Somewhere among these people is Klaus Fuchs. He knows that work on the bomb is going on without the Russians being informed. He is convinced that this is unjust. Totally disinterestedly, and at risk to his life, he passes on information about the bomb to Moscow. He sincerely believes that only parity will keep the world from atomic war."

Meanwhile, Soviet scientists Kurchatov and Flerov are now fighting in the Battle of Leningrad. The narrator says that Flerov wrote to Stalin, saying the following: "Perhaps I am wrong; there is always an element of doubt in scientific work. Do I overestimate the significance of the uranium problem? The only thing that makes it fantastic is that it is too promising. The results will be so enormous that there will be no time for establishing whose fault it was that this work was abandoned in the Soviet Union." The narrator goes on: "It is fortunate for him that this letter reaches Stalin, who soon sets up a research project headed by Kurchatov, with overall charge given to Beria.

Next, the program describes the allied leaders' meeting at Yalta at which the USSR promised to join the war against Japan. The narrator says:

"That is what they spoke about openly. But what was not spoken of openly was the atomic bomb. They think about it, all three; the question is in the air. They are posing for pictures for posterity, for their descendants, for us. So that we can torture ourselves today with a question that has no answer—why did they not start talking then? The last minutes of the meeting are in progress. Roosevelt will pass away in a few weeks. But right now it is still possible. Everyone tries to keep cheerful, but the mood is one of anxiety.

"Stalin knows all about the bomb, but he will not say anything. His rules say not to show one's cards; he always plays a secretive game. He waits for them to start talking. No, Churchill will not speak; he gives Roosevelt categorical advice not to reveal the atomic secret to the Russians; he hates communism; the fulton speech is already maturing in his mind. But Churchill does not know that Stalin knows all. The name Klaus Fuchs means nothing to anyone other than Stalin.

"As before, Roosevelt is for alliance with Russia, but how can he trust Stalin, who himself trusts no one? No, he will stay silent as well. Each of these three has his own reasons. But if they had started talking then, perhaps the world's destiny would have been different."

During the war, the narrator says, the U.S. mounted night bombing raids on Berlin, targeted particularly against suspected atomic development sites. Later, a U.S. special mission looked for useful scientists in Germany. The narrator explains: "Hitler was already out of the game, but the scientists must not end up with the Russians; atomic rivalry will know no mercy."

Victory celebrations are shown in London, Berlin, and Paris. Next, Truman is shown arriving for the Potsdam Conference. The narrator states that the agenda is the Soviet war effort against Japan, while Truman is also awaiting the results of the Los Alamos bomb test. He goes on:

"The Soviet Union does not intend to go back on its pledges. Three months to the day after victory, the USSR is ready to enter the war with Japan. But Truman is no longer worried about it. Yesterday evening he received the long-awaited news—the operation was carried out this morning. The courier makes his way to the president.

"From this moment, Truman's behavior changes sharply. He appears a quite different man. 'Now I have a stick for these Russians', the President declares.

"Only three days later does Truman decide to tell Stalin about the bomb. Stalin's reaction is unexpected. Looking merry, he congratulates the Americans on their successes. Truman and Churchill are taken aback. Stalin has got what he wanted. They have decided that he did not understand the news. In fact, he understands very well. The same day, Stalin sends Kurchatov a message, to speed up work on the bomb at once."

On the bombing of Hiroshima, the narrator says: "The USSR's entry into the war and the solid blockade of Japan by sea could have been the end. Any continuation of the war was pointless. But ther war was not yet over. Not all the sacrifices had yet been made; there were new ones to come, countless and uncountable. Hiroshima would happen because it was no longer the last operation of Word War II but the first diplomatic action in a new war, the cold war." Footage is shown of the attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Next, the 1945 victory celebrations in Red Square are shown, with Stalin, Marshal Zhukov, Eisenhower, and U.S. Ambassador Averell Harriman. The narrator says: "Yes, fraternity appears inviolable, but Harriman will write in his diary: 'They think the war has ended; the war is only just beginning.'

"Harriman's presentiments are correct. Stalin is already heading for the warpath. Before him are new enemies. Zhuzkov was wildly popular, almost like Kutuzov, and not only in our country but worldwide. Remove him to Odessa, out of my sight!

"Eisenhower, a former comrade-in-arms, is just the same, glorified both there and here. For many in our country he is like one of our own. Stalin will not stand for this.

"Harriman has done much work during the war as an intermediary between us. He has been in Moscow too long. He has come to realize a lot and has started to get in the way. It is time for a parting of the ways.

"Today the times are different. There are new plans and new comrades-in-arms. The main reliance is on Beria and Malenkov. They have the atomic program. Stalin's choice is a precise one—Beria will get success at whatever price. Just before the bomb was tested he gave Kurchatov a stern warning: watch your head doesn't get blown off your shoulders. Who will calculate how many scientists did not live out their allotted span because Beria spoke sternly to them?

"But on Red Square a festival is in progress. We do not know our destiny. For us it is a day of hope."

Next, the program examines the return of mothers and children from captivity in Germany. The narrator says:

"They do not know that it is all different at home now, that they are no longer brothers and sisters, not casualties and heroes, but suspects. Those who had been in captivity or in the temporarily occupied territory, who did not perish but survived, all must be made answerable. The war is over, but Stalin has a new enemy—and that enemy is his people.

"Stalin sees that there is dedication, but no obedience or terror. It was with his name that they rose to attack under a hail of bullets and gained fearlessness; he will not forgive them their pride, their happy feeling of being victors. He is preparing a fresh hail of fire, more terrible than that at the battlefront. In the war they knew what they were fighting for; in peacetime, they do not know what they are imprisoned for. He will declare that making denunciations is courage, and treachery valor, while valor is a sin and courage a crime. That is how he will thank his people—the victorious people—for the war."

The narrator sees similar problems facing Soviet scientists:

"The avenging sword of lawlessness hangs over everybody, and over the heads of scientists, too. Soviet-U.S. fraternity has lived on; Academician Kapitsa is awarded the U.S. Franklin medal. But the scientists himself senses that thing do not bode well; the clouds over him are

blacker and blacker. If the alliance between Groves and Oppenheimer had seemed strange, the cooperation between Kapitsa and Beria was simply outlandish. Kapitsa had a short note from 1939 to Beria, People's Commissar for Internal Affairs: I request the release from custody of Professor Lev Davidovich Landau, for whom I am to take personal responsibility. That was after a 2-year struggle. Beria satisfied the request, but not voluntarily; he was ordered to release Landau. Beria will never forgive Kapitsa for this. He forgets nothing. He waits his chance. In such situations he usually acts decisively, but here the matter is a delicate one—it is not such a simple matter to condemn a scientist with a world reputation. Sometimes you have to reckon with this. You wait until the time is right.

"Kapitsa provided the grounds himself; 2 years later, he would ask to be released from taking part in nuclear work under Beria's direction, declaring that an orchestra cannot be led by a conductor who cannot read the score. This request also would not go unnoticed. Kapitsa would be put under house arrest for 8 years, and a shed would be his laboratory. His only co-worker would be his son Sergey. Beria does not forget an insult."

He goes on: "Millions of lives have been given to the war, and now we are making the bomb. It swallows up enormous funds. Once, justifying Hiroshima, President Truman said that the U.S. taxpayer had to be shown where his money was going. They didn't have to explain anything to us, we just have faith. There won't be enough food or housing, but there will be the bomb in 1949." Video is shown of an explosion and mushroom cloud, followed by scenes of celebration attended by Stalin, Khrushchev, and Molotov. The narrator states:

"Four months later comes the great leader's jubilee—he is 70. The bomb was a good present for this date. It reaffirmed the might o the country that he has been wisely leading for a quarter of a century now. And is it just the bomb? What could be dearer than this selfless love, this undivided adoration? Alongside are his faithful comrades-in-arms and followers, in the hall—a grateful people. But all the same, however Stalin may love the slogans and portraits, ovations and oaths, deep down he has doubts about everyone."

The program moves on to Soviet-PRC relations. Film is shown of Mao Zedong reading a book with Stalin's picture on the cover, then of a Chinese procession carrying portraits of Stalin and Mao. The narrator states:

"Mao Zedong—one would think, what is there to be anxious about? He is dedicated, he has studied the works since his youth. But the restlessness remains. And Mao does not trust the teacher, either; he doesn't trust him because he studies well.

"The nature of the cult is always the same, be it Hitler, Stalin, or Mao. The cult thirsts for fanatical signs of devotation, and then fails to believe in them itself. The cult relies on weak and insignificant people, because they are easy to tame; but it recognizes their insignificance, and does not nurture respect. The weak will betray you, the obedient will be bought off. The others, the unbending and strong ones, they could be a base, but they have principles, you have to take these into account. The cult has no respect for anyone, and so that leaves coercion and terror; that is what the regime stands on. But how fragile is power. Who knows this better than they do? They will not sleep, day or night, they have no joy in eating, drinking, in friends—everywhere is the apparition of betrayal and poison.

Flowers for Stalin, hundreds of bouquets. They will be delivered to Moscow by pilots of a special squadron; but he wil not know their fragrance. The flowers will fall into the hands of specialists, and will be thoroughly checked and processed—what has the fragrance to do with it? They have everything, and they have nothing. Their lives are tortured, empty and lonely. In their house there is no warmth or laughter, just portraits and Banners sailing past the windows."

Next, Stalin and Mao are shown standing side by side as the narrator says: "Mao is in Moscow. The Soviet-Chinese friendship treaty is being signed. But the main goal of the visit is something else. Mao is asking for the atomic bomb. Stalin refuses. They understand each other well. Mao is asking because he does not have tust. Stalin refuses for the same reason. Mao departs empty- handed. They do not even look at each other".

Crowds of Chinese are shown giving a warm send-off to a train-load of Soviet soldiers. "But the fluids of mutual mistrust have not yet reached here. The simple mortals are still together, they still sing in Russian and Chinese: Stalin and Mao are listening to us. In fact, Stalin and Mao are only listening to themselves; they have no time for what the peoples feel. Mao insists on the bomb, and makes threats against the paper tiger. Stalin is unbending. China will have to make its own bomb. And make it it will, albeit much later. By then, the Soviet Union will already be a sworn enemy."

Next, video is shown of a Chinese nuclear test site, with personnel wearing protective clothing, and of scientists at work on Los Alamos. Edward Teller is shown examining something. The narrator says that the H-bomb was his idea, and his idea of a neutron bomb was also successful, and "now he dreams of Star Wars". He continues: "Kurchatov is also working on the H-bomb. Ours turned out to be better than the U.S. one, if you can use the word better in this context. an aircraft has no trouble getting it into the air. The explosion exceeded all expectations. It was a world sensation. It will still be several years before Gagarin, but it was already clear that the Soviets could have a lead here."

The narrator returns to the subject of Klaus Fuchs. He notes that people are still interested in his personality, and continues as follows:

"For long years it was as if this name did not exist in our country. But history demands that it be pronounced. His personality is contradictory, his action even more so. but one thing is clear—this person made his choice without fear, freely, and disinterestedly. He was reproached for having stolen the atomic super power from the children of Christ in the West and handed it over to the chief demon, Stalin. Fuchs replied: If democracy triumphs in Russia, then Stalin will go down in history as a second Genghis Khan. But this realization did not influence his standpoint. To his dying day, Fuchs did not repent of what he had done: I restored the equilibrium of forces. And that is why things did not go so far as a war."

Fuchs died just a few months ago. He saw how democracy is winning in the Soviet Union. He lived to see the first treaty on reductions of missiles. Perhaps before his death he had the thought that in a world where democracy and reason rule, where the aimless marathon will be halted, people of his convictions will be able to apply them to more worthwhile objects than mutual espionage and military secrets. Perhaps he died reassured that the world is moving to better things.

Next, Kurcatov is shown taking the rostrum at a party congress to speak on disarmament, and accompanying Khrushchev and Bulganin on a visit to Britain. The narrator says that the whole world was now allowed to know about Kurchatov, but he had not long to live.

The program's final scenes are from the present day, showing Gorbachev in talks with Reagan in Washington, the milennial celebrations of Christianity in Russia, a military exercise involving tactical nuclear weapons, and soldiers returning from Afghanistan. The narrator says: "The world thirsts for peace. We do not want our sons to be killed in war. Now these boys won't be killed in that war. Our soldiers are returning from Afghanistan."

Local Fears on Nuclear Tests Addressed

PM0108094188 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jul 88 Morning Edition p 6

[Feature by A. Ivakhnov, K. Smirnov, and S. Tutorskaya under the general heading "Rumors and Facts in a Nuclear Test Region" comprising letter from reader V.L. Senko and interviews with Lieutenant General S. Zelentsov, L. Buldakov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences and deputy director of the Biophysics Institute, and Yu. Izrael, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology; dates and places not given]

[Text] "Esteemed Editorial Office! The thoughts which I want to share with IZVESTIYA readers have concerned me—and probably many of my countrymen too—for a number of years now. We know when another nuclear explosion is being held perfectly well without the newspapers, radio, or seismic instruments—we can tell from the rattle of the ceiling lights or the clink of glasses in cupboards.

"But the point is the extent to which we are protected from the effect of these nuclear explosions. More than 100,000 and perhaps millions of our fellow citizens (our oblast is home to around 1 million people) live in the regions adjoining the test site. The number of people put in danger is high. The tests have been going on for many years.

"There were times when explosions in the atmosphere were not banned. But underground tests, even if they do not get out of control, can still lead to changes in the environment. (Radioactive gases are released whatever happens). Nor should it be forgotten that China has for many years tested weapons in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, and they are our neighbors too. We know nothing about the background radiation, changes in it, or fallout half-life. We do not know the level of danger involved. People cannot take measures to protect their health because they do not know how it is being threatened by all this. And the government does not consider it necessary to inform the population.

"It seems to me that our regions have the highest rates of cancers. The standard of staff training in local medical institutions—with the rare exception of oblast centers—does not stand up to criticism. The oblast cancer prevention clinic is housed in a run-down two-story building on the outskirts of town. In the areas adjoining the test site medical services should be of a higher standard. I think that all the changes in the environment linked with the tests should be announced, as weather forecasts are.

"Last summer there was a rumor about an accident at the test site. The oblast newspaper RUDNYY ALTAY tried to calm the population by saying, more or less: 'Background radiation in our oblast has been unchanged for many years.' Utter nonsense! In my view, the cancer rate has leapt sharply, particularly among young people. That is a subjective assessment. I would like to hear what the specialists with access to statistics have to say. Where does the population have access to dosimetric instruments? Clearly, that is another state secret. But a secret from whom? From the state's own people.

"We were told about Chernobyl. We also had to read about Nevada. But there is nothing about ourselves yet.

"Perhaps I'm wrong somewhere—I'm not a specialist. Sorry.

"My address is Apartment 13, 13 Samokhina Street, Pervomayskiy Settlement, Shemonaikhinskiy Rayon, East Kazakhstan Oblast, 493180.

"[Signed] Valeriy Leonidovich Senko

"People advised me to go out and collect signatures for this letter. I would have, but I think that one is enough. If you keep silent, I'll definitely collect some."

That was a letter received by the editorial office. Understandably, it was aimed not at journalists but at those who have trustworthy information on this question. In order to avoid any biased opinions, our correspondents asked competent specialists from three different departments to respond to this letter.

Our first interlocutor was Lieutenant General S. Zelentsov. He is directly involved with the Semipalatinsk test range, where underground nuclear explosions are carried out.

[IZVESTIYA] Sergey Aleksandrovich, how does the radiation situation at the test range change after an underground nuclear explosion? Have there been cases of radioactive material leaking to the surface?

[Zelentsov] In order to get an idea of the radiation situation in a certain area the radiation is compared with natural background radiation. The size of this background around the world fluctuates within a very narrow range. On our country's territory it amounts to between 4 and 25 microroentgens per hour.

Quite recently I measured the radiation in my Moscow office—it was 18 microroentgens per hour. And outside, the figure was 20. Thus, the level at the Semipalatinsk test range is far lower. That is, the test range is cleaner than certain parts of our country where no explosions are held. This situation in no way changes during underground tests.

We were recently visited by U.S. specialists. Each had a geiger counter adjusted to the upper limit of background radiation. If the radiation exceeded this level the instruments would beep. We staged an underground test, but the instruments—to the amazement of their owners—remained silent.

But there was nothing amazing about it for us. Explosions take place deep underground in a sticky clay layer, which provides the necessary shielding. So-called "drilling complexes," which seal off tunnels and boreholes, are well organized. These are a system of concrete wedges layered with gravel, sand, and earth. An explosion creates a chamber in the clay along with an area of cracks—from large cracks to hairline fractures. And everything radioactive is filtered through them.

I make no secret of the fact that in the first phase of underground tests there were small leaks of radioactive gases. These are lighter than air and therefore rose rapidly to a height of 100-200 meters and spread out into the atmosphere. We did not observe any substantial increase in the radiation level at the test range during this. But even that was back in the sixties; such leaks have now been ruled out.

[IZVESTIYA] Do people taking part in the tests live in the region of the test range, or do they work on a "tour of duty basis."

[Zelentsov] They live there with their families. The adults go to work and the children to school—just as in ordinary settlements. Many people have lived there for 20-25 years, and have had no diseases linked with increased radiation. Quite near the test range we have dacha plots where beautiful tomatoes, watermelons, and melons are grown.

[IZVESTIYA] Nonetheless, the local populace is worried about being dangerously close to the test range—the letter to the editorial office is an example of that. What can you say on that score?

[Zelentsov] We also receive similar complaints—from the inhabitants of Pavlodar and East Kazakhstan Oblast, from Rubtsovsk in Altay Kray, and from surrounding small population centers. We treat them very seriously. We are setting up commissions and studying soil samples in the suspect areas. Each sample is split in two. We analyze one half, and representatives of the State Committee for Hydrometeorology analyze the other. They also examine water, milk, and meat samples. There has still not been a single case of radiation safety norms being violated. And these international norms are 100 times less than the levels that are really dangerous to people.

Checks have shown that the lack of information available to people and the result of agitation activity by individuals striving to damage the prestige of the local authorities and sow discontent among the population are the main causes of complaints. In one case it turned out that signatures had been collected by "some outsider" who had been lost track of, and in another case 37 signatures turned out to be forgeries...

On the other hand, it has to be said that the ecological situation in a whole number of towns near the test range is not in line with any sanitary norms. Industrial enterprises pollute the soil, air, and atmosphere with their waste products, and it is hardly surprising if people there get sick more often. However, this question is nothing to do with us... [Zelentsov ends]

Our second contributor was L. Buldakov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences and deputy director of the Biophysics Institute.

"I can well understand the letterwriter and his mood. He is not exactly in a prime site. But in this case it is above all the lack of information that gives rise to worrying ideas and fears. Keeping the population well informed is the job of the local sanitary service. Clearly, it neglected this duty. Yet there is no ban on this information.

"The overall dose of radiation in Shemonaikhinskiy Rayon is no higher than the permissible level.

"Now to turn to the incidence of tumors among inhabitants of the area. In Shemonaikhinskiy Rayon the corresponding figures were lower last year than in Kazakhstan as a whole—lower than in Pavlodar, for instance...

"All this does not mean that there is nothing to worry about. The situation must be kept constantly under control. The letter writer rightly asked about dosimeters. I think that such instruments should be freely on sale. If everyone was able to acquire a dosimeter and independently monitor radiation in their own area the editorial office would, of course, not receive such letters. But a number of specialists have different opinions. The point is that too often dosimeter readings are inaccurate—there is a large 'range' of figures. This makes my opponents scared that people will exaggerate the danger on the basis of incorrect readings. But I think that equipment should be improved and nonetheless be made freely available to people. Fear of a complete lack of information is more dangerous than a misunderstood instrument reading."

Our third interlocutor was Yu. Izrael, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology [Goskomgidromet] and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Here is his point of view.

"The letter to IZVESTIYA is not the only one on this subject. We have also received many letters with queries about the radiation situation in territories adjoining the test range in the region of the city of Semipalatinsk.

"During the entire period of underground nuclear explosions the USSR Goskomgidromet monitors the radiation situation in the aforesaid region—as it does throughout the territory of the entire country. It is well known that following the conclusion in 1963 of the Moscow Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space, and Under Water worldwide the global radioactive fallout in the upper atmosphere from previous atmospheric explosions fell sharply. Underground explosions do not give rise to radioactive fallout.

"In the territories adjoining the test range and in the Semipalatinsk region the size of the gamma radiation dose is 10-25 microroentgens per hour—that is, the same level as background readings and no different from amounts typical in other parts of the country.

"The level of long-lived radionuclides in the air such as cesium 137 and strontium 90 is more than 1,000 times lower than the limits laid down in our country by the radiation safety norms and is determined by global radioactive fallout. The level of radionuclide cesium 137 in the soil is 80 millicuries per square kilometer and is also linked with global fallout.

"Thus, on the basis of all parameters the radiation situation in this territory and in Semipalatinsk City is virtually no different from the situation on the rest of the country's territory, and poses no threat to the population's health."

Thus, the obvious truth that we need glasnost like the air we breathe is confirmed once again. It is a shortage of glasnost that gives rise to alarming conjecture and spreads rumors. This applies also to a sphere such as the organization of nuclear weapons tests. We believe that the leaders whose job it is to provide timely information to the population on forthcoming tests and the radiation situation will take the relevant measures. We also think that local soviet leaders will take account of the criticism of the state of affairs with regard to health care and the ecological situation in the region.

19th Party Conference Decisions Considered

Law Scientist on Reform

PM0108130188 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jul 88 Morning Edition p 3

[Article by B. Kurashvili, doctor of juridical sciences and leading scientific staffer at the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of State and Law, under the "19th Party Conference: Reflections on the Decisions" rubric: "What Should the Power Structure Be?"—first two paragraphs and last three are editorial comment; boldface as published]

[Text] A recent issue of IZVESTIYA (No 204) published an article by Doctor of Juridical Sciences B. Kurashvili entitled "Secretary and Chairman in One Person," in which the author reflected on the 19th party conference decisions on the separation of the functions of party and soviet organs.

Today he continues his discussion on the conference decisions.

In discussing the ideas of the 19th all-union conference on reconstructing [rekonstruktsiya] supreme power, I should say that we are faced with a general concept of changes rather than an actual plan. The plan still has to be drafted and its nationwide discussion organized, as it involves making major alterations to the USSR Constitution. What is under way now is **preplan discussion**. The significance of the conference, its innovative and democratic character, is shown, among other things, by the fact that it invited the public and the scientific community to think about the very essence of the outlined transformations well in advance.

As far as juridical science is concerned, I am aware, working as I do in a leading research institute, of the ambiguous evaluation of these transformations. The essence of the concept, namely the need to separate party political influence and state power and switch management from a party to a soviet footing is unanimously

supported, although different ways of implementing the legal aspects of it are proposed. I already wrote about the debate on such a key feature as "combining posts" in my earlier article. Today I would like to offer IZVESTIYA readers my own clearly far from incontrovertible opinions on a number of projected elements of the organization of supreme power.

The new link in the system of representative organs—the USSR Congress of People's Deputies—is a very important element in the political reform. It comprises somewhat over 2,000 deputies who are elected for 5 years and sit twice a year. Two-thirds of the deputies are sent to the congress by the population of the country, and one-third by the party, Komsomol, trade unions, and other public organizations on the basis of adopted lists and quotas. It is proposed that the congress will elect a permanent organ of power—the USSR Supreme Soviet—from its members. It is also planned that the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet will be elected by it. As the party conference said, the congress resolves the "most important constitutional, political, and socioeconomic questions in the life of the country." And the Supreme Soviet? It adopts laws and decisions on the "key problems of state life."

What is unusual here? A kind of dual supreme representation comprising "mass" and "working" elements. The "mass" element is the USSR Congress of People's Deputies, and the "working" element is the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The congress has yet another elective function—the formation of a Constitutional Oversight Committee. The election of the Constitutional Oversight Committee by the congress makes it independent of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and that makes good sense, since it is necessary to carry out monitoring to ensure that the laws and other decisions adopted by the [Supreme] Soviet are in line with the USSR Constitution.

But it is proposed that the congress of soviets be vested not only with elective functions. Legislative functions are also envisaged. Thought has to be given as to how this is to be done, given the existence of the Supreme Soviet. In my view, the Supreme Soviet can do all the same things here. The following question therefore arises: Will we not encounter a duplication of legislative functions and will this not reduce the authority and legal force of acts passed by the Supreme Soviet? Or is the congress conceived as a kind of substitute for the referendums which are provided for by the constitution but which have never yet been carried out? No, it cannot serve as such a substitute. There will have to be referendums.

Let us now look at public organizations' representation within the congress. This representation makes democratic sense. We see an attempt to convene something like a "general assembly" once a year. However, we must also ponder and think this all through carefully so that democratic trends are strengthened rather than weakened, since the state is not a narrowly national, production, professional, or group organization but a socioterritorial one. Friedrich Engels' thoughts on this score are well known. The state embraces the territory of the country and is divided into territorial units which send their representatives to the chief elected organ, which carries out the supreme management of the country. We experienced an attempt to depart from the socioterritorial basis when Nikita Khrushchev surprised the world by coming up with the idea of dividing every oblast into two parts—industrial and agricultural. And what was the upshot? Great disorganization.

I am not intending to draw parallels in any way here. On the contrary, the inclusion of the envoys of public organizations in the supreme elected organ along with representatives of territorial and national-territorial communities is a very democratic measure. It promises to ensure that society will be represented in all its diversity. However, a number of questions do arise. For example, that of the equality of citizens at elections. It appears that people who do not belong to public organizations will have the opportunity to send one representative, whereas members of public organizations can send several representatives, does it not? And how are the quotas for organizations to be determined? If in terms of their membership, does this not mean that the representation of trade unions will be six times greater than that of the party? And if such proportionality is not adhered to, if everything will depend on the organizations' political weight, how is this weight to be measured and translated into an agreed number of deputies? And what does one do with newly arising organizations? Will only congress deputies elected from territorial units be included in the Supreme Soviet or will envoys of public organizations also be? And so forth.

All these questions must be studied and discussed right now, since it is clear that obtaining a correct answer to them, one that is compatible with expanding and strengthening people's power, is no easy matter.

Since conference decisions are to a certain extent generalizing in nature and the creative spirit of the conference itself showed that a particular truth is only found as a result of collective discussion, I would like to put forward some further suggestions of my own. Take the delegation of deputies of public organizations. If public organizations exist for society and not just to satisfy the specific interests of their members (such organizations exist), their socially active members can be evaluated by society and sent to elected organs by territorial units.

This constitutes the direct entry to the soviets. So will we not be violating social justice by opening up other, additional entries to the organs of people's power?

It is also clearly necessary to give thought to ensuring that the congress does not by the very fact of its existence reduce the Supreme Soviet's authority, that one does not appear to be a "superparliament" while the other bears a "secondary" hue.

The idea of a USSR Congress of People's Deputies contains a highly attractive feature. It is essentially the idea of an assembly which is as broad as possible, something akin to a statewide aktiv, a large collective think tank for the country. But it is impossible to imagine this idea taking the form of a kind of general state conference of the USSR which could include Supreme Soviet deputies, members of the Council of Ministers, other leaders of the USSR, members of soviet presidiums, leaders at republic and oblast level, and representatives of public organizations convened when special need arises (almost yearly) by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium at its own discretion or at the demand of some deputies of that soviet or of the union republics. The assembly can make political decisions which will be subsequently implemented in the laws and resolutions of organs of state power and management through elections and referendums. May it not be sensible to think in this direction too?

The Congress of People's Deputies, as already said, will also have to elect a USSR Supreme Soviet chairman. This is a very important function. It is one of the most crucial functions vested in the country's supreme organ of power. After all, it is a matter of electing the head of state.

A rough listing of the duties of the chairman of the Supreme Soviet already shows that great power will be concentrated in his hands. There is consensus that such concentration of power for a certain period is justified by the situation, especially today. Moreover, the tense and unstable circumstances of restructuring, the correlation of forces fighting for it and sabotaging it, and the situation in the management apparatus are such that the strengthening of the power of the head of state is essential if the process of democratization is to be assured. The conference decisions here are bold and correct, in my view. But they also demand additional profound study regarding certain specific elements of the power structure.

Our great and tragic history insistently reminds us that such a post can, in a one-party system—even involuntarily—make for an excessive concentration of power in one pair of hands that is not easily susceptible of control. We must therefore think about how to create the maximum safeguards against this producing conditions for new absolute rule.

Such guarantees are particularly important when soviet chairmen exercise power at local level, where both public opinion and the strength of democratic institutions in our country are substantially weaker than at the center. It is necessary therefore to take care to find forms for the exercise of power suitable both for today's goals and the long-term future. **Reliable guarantees must be incorporated in the actual system of power,** not in people, who naturally change and are replaced.

So what is necessary here? Various opinions are expressed on this score among legal scholars, sociologists, and political experts. Two opinions are most widespread, in my opinion. One of them, which was discussed in general terms at the conference, says that it is necessary to strengthen the existing collegial head of state—the Presidium. And it is possible to achieve this by virtue of the fact that the CPSU Central Committee general secretary will be elected to the post of chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium by the population of the country (by a specified majority of two-thirds or even three-fourths of the people who vote). The weight and role of the Presidium chairman will thereby grow considerably, although the collegial head of state will be retained at the same time. The Presidium will make its decisions collegially. The chairman will, however, be able to exercise simultaneously his own influence and his right of veto, which must also be introduced. The power of the head of state will also be strong owing to the fact that its collegial nature is a considerable guarantee against recurrences of absolute rule.

That is one viewpoint, and I will not hide that I share it. But there is another. That it has many advocates is shown for instance by the very fact that the overwhelming majority of conference delagates expressed themselves in favor of it. I think that there will be many detailed articles in the press supporting it and millions of citizens will become thoroughly familiar with each argument. I will therfore limit myself to just a few thoughts. The chief one is that not everyone today has certainly yet fully realized the depth of the planned transformations, and people sometimes approach the assessment of them with yardsticks of acquired experience. And this experience makes every one of us very wary as soon as we sense in any respect a hint of another bout of unchecked authoritarianism.

However, if you examine the essence of the proposed innovations or, more precisely, if we manage to implement them, many of today's fears should be removed from our lives. We, for example, still do not know today what democratic selection of leaders really means, and yet it is this which will presumably bring to all levels of power figures of a new type who have gone through the multitiered sifting of competition and who abandoned authoritarian methods of management back at the distant approaches to their political career.

But it does no harm to beware of exaggerated hopes. It is therefore advisable to bear in mind that there always have been careerists, unprincipled people, and political scoundrels who will know how to get around any and every obstacle on the path to power. In their regard measures rigidly controlling absolute rule (on any scale, centrally or at local level) are vitally important for society and absolutely essential. But such measures are also beneficial in regard to conscientious, decent politicians, since they prevent any undesirable development

of their personality, and are not onerous, since collegial work with personal responsibility for one's assigned task is most fully consonant with the collectivist nature of socialism.

From the Editorial Office [subhead]

The questions broached in these articles by Doctor of Juridical Sciences B. Kurashvili are not clear-cut and are in many respects new to public opinion. The author's proposals are therefore debatable.

However, these questions and proposals show once again the kind of in-depth, fundamental changes in the political and state structure to which the decisions of the 19th party conference are leading Soviet society. And everyone must thoroughly investigate, consider, and discuss the process of their implementation. Here we cannot do without collective inquiry and an extensive exchange of opinion.

KOMMUNIST on Law-Governed State

LD2707180388 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 27 Jul 88

[Text] Moscow July 27 TASS—The essence of the idea of a law-governed state is the assertion of the sovereignty of people as a source of power, guaranteeing its freedom and subordination of the state to society. Therefore the shaping of a law-governed state is inseparable from the development of democracy. This is said in an article by director of the Institute of State and Law of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Academician Vladimir Kudryavtsev, and member of staff of the same institute, Doctor of Law Yelena Lukashyova.

The article was published in the latest issue of journal of the CPSU Central Committee "KOMMUNIST".

After the 20th Congress of the CPSU that exposed Stalin's personality cult the initial steps have been taken toward the restoration of socialist legality violated by Stalin and those who surrounded him, the article says. But broader measures in this direction have not been implemented then. As a consequence of this, the prestige of law declined sharply in the subsequent period, disrespect for law penetrated all the areas of public life.

Therefore conducting today the consistent democratisation of all the areas of life, developing self-government of the people "we must above all consolidate the efforts on the restoration of respect for law, for the assertion and observance of the principles of legality," the article says. "What is needed for this purpose is new political thinking and concept of law and its consistent implementation. This is how this question was posed by the 19th party conference."

The authors regard as the most important task the overcoming of the provision on the unconditional primacy of state over law, so that it be viewed as only an instrument of state authority. This provision has left an imprint on the conscience of peoples. Therefore the process of the creation of a socialist law-governed society includes reorientation of people's consciousness.

Vladimir Kudryavtsev and Yelena Lukashyova hold that the quality of laws directly depends on future restructuring of the work of the USSR Supreme Soviet which was mentioned at the 19th All-Union Conference of the CPSU. They declare for the need for the democratisation of the process of adopting laws, so that it should be more prolonged, to include double or triple readings of draft laws, and all-round assessement of different opinions.

"The shaping of a law-governed state is one of the most important trends of the reform of the Soviet political system, a necessary guarantee of its normal democratic development, precluding the possibility of its deformation, of deviation from the principles of socialism. The shaping of a law-governed state is of no less importance for the foreign policy area. It means firm adherence to international norms and obligations assumed by our country", the authors write in conclusion.

Journalists Respond to Afanasyev History Article

PM0208115088 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 88 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Igor Dedkov, political observer for the journal KOMMUNIST, and Otto Latsis, first deputy chief editor of KOMMUNIST, in response to Yu.N. Afanasyev's article "The Historian's Answers" published in PRAVDA 26 July 1988: "The Path Has Been Chosen"; Yu. Afanasyev's article was published on pages 40-44 in the 27 July DAILY REPORT]

[Text] The choice of the path of social development is perhaps the main theme of many recent articles. Thus, for instance, Yu.N. Afanasyev's article "The Historian's Answers" (PRAVDA, 26 July 1988) says that only in the future, "it must be hoped," will we "find in ourselves the strength" "to embark anew on the socialist path."

It is no accident that the image of the path figures in the current sociopolitical debates. The road that the country considers and chooses, its twists and turns, ups and downs—all these are the concerns of a revolutionary time.

So where are we coming from and where are we going? What kind of course are we setting today?

The article "The Historian's Answers" rejects the division of history into good history and bad history, and that is, of course, right. We will never obtain an authentic history of the country unless we renounce the habit of prescribing what proportion of "light" and "dark" the scholar is permitted. We must tell all there is to tell about the light and the dark in their indissoluble relationship—the way it was. But in the article in question, the

proclaimed principle is unfortunately not put into practice. It remains unclear what our people have created over 70 years, or whether they have created anything at all. The inhuman system imposed by Stalin is spoken of truthfully and vividly, but the results of the people's labor carried out despite that system are not mentioned at all, unless you count a single phrase: "I do not consider the society we have created to be a socialist society." Is that a complete history?

The article is accompanied by a commentary, which demands additional clarifications and the continuation of the discussion.

It is well known that the report "October and Restructuring: The Revolution Goes On" convincingly shows the distinction between the path to socialism that was elaborated by the party under Lenin's leadership and the means and methods of building socialism that Stalin imposed. "The personality cult was not inevitable," the report says. "It is alien to the nature of socialism, constitutes a deviation from its fundamental principles, and thus has no justification."

It is necessary to be clear about the difference of principle between the path to socialism mapped out by the party and the Stalinist practice. Otherwise the impression could arise that both were equally inevitable. If one does not agree that the personality cult was a fatal inevitability, then it would be necessary to justify it. How can one uphold this position consciously today, with a sense of responsibility to the people?

The fatalistic explanation of the past that is often encountered today is incompatible, in our view, with the traditions of Marxist thinking. The idea that a historical process had no alternative reduces man to the position of a historical extra, an obedient performer and witness. The clear understanding that alternatives are inherent in the very nature of life and a knowledge of the available alternatives emancipate man's spiritual resources, heighten the meaning of his existence, and make him free.

The idea of socialism has been tested over 70 years in our country by life, by practical experience, and despite all the difficulties they have experienced, the people cannot conceive of their future outside socialism. This in itself is an important characterization of the nature of the social system. This is also true of past decades. Stalin and his entourage monstrously deformed socialism in the interests of strengthening their own power and created a merciless machine for suppressing dissidence. But they were to ensure the building of industry and the defense of the country of socialism. And the people followed them, believing in these practical deeds and not knowing the whole truth about Stalin's carefully concealed crimes. And that explains why, despite the gravest deformations, socialism survived even the bitterest times. It lived on, above all, in the people's consciousness and their creative labor, in their ideals and hopes. Thus the ideological and moral impetus of October was preserved despite everything. Thus our spiritual strength was reinforced, the strength that helped us to cherish the idea of socialism even after we learned the truth about Stalin. Of course, we must reckon with the fact that even today not everyone is ready to understand and accept that truth. Again and again people emerge who seek to identify the name of Stalin with socialism, directing that identification against restructuring, which they regard as a deviation from socialism. They try to threaten us with chaos and "rabid" democracy, referring us to the past to study the method of establishing "order" by means of tyranny and violence. Some authors seek to shift a considerable proportion of the blame from Stalin, portraying the personality cult as the result of the world revolutionary process. He was not to blame, they say—the revolution was to blame. In some articles, the people turn out to be to blame for everything (the people, they say, were insufficiently educated and cultured), in others the Bolsheviks are to blame (why did they start the revolution before it was ready according to all the formulas?), and even the entire course of human history is to blame. But the objective possibility of a particular historical path must not be confused with predetermination. Reality always offers scope for the operation of different political forces. Which of them to rely on, which to support, which to oppose—the political leader bears the responsibility for that choice. That is why recognition of the objective conditions that made what happened possible in no way removes the historical guilt from Stalin.

Of course, debates about where we have come from and what lies behind us are important first and foremost because they help us to understand the path that lies ahead—the path of restructuring.

It is not true that this path is chosen by groping in the dark. The party knows what it wants and knows how to get it. The report "October and Restructuring: The Revolution Goes On," M.S. Gorbachev's speech "The Ideology of Renewal for Revolutionary Restructuring," and the report "On the Course of Implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress Decisions and Tasks in Deepening Restructuring" contain a clear concept of renewed socialism. It is the concept of a socialism that is constantly developing, a creative, democratic, humane socialism. "More democracy, more socialism"—that formula expresses the essence of restructuring.

From the viewpoint of the ideas that we were accustomed to in the past, that slogan is hard to grasp. In the economic sphere, for instance, for many years the level of socialist development was assessed not so much in terms of qualitative improvement as in terms of quantitative growth of the forms of social ownership. And since statistical records have long been showing 100 percent socialization of the main sectors of the national economy, it follows that you simply cannot have more socialism. In the context of these ideas it seemed entirely

logical to certain philosophers and political economists, even 3 decades after the 20th party congress, to follow the traditions of Stalin's economic works, linking the prospects for socialism's progress with state ownership of the last of the remaining (and even that only outwardly) cooperative forms of production—the kolkhoz. From these standpoints the economic concept of restructuring causes perplexity: Apparently not only does it not mean more socialism, it even means less socialism. The law on the cooperative system, the development of lease relations, the desire to take into account the laws of the socialist market, the transfer of many rights and duties in planning from state organs to enterprises, the growing differentiation of wages according to labor, the revision of pricing principles, the possibility of bankruptcy for chronically unprofitable enterprises—all this runs counter to dogmatic ideas about socialism. And how does it tie in with scientific ideas?

Let us recall the criterion put forward by Lenin back in 1918—socialization in practice, the Leninist demand for the act of nationalization to be linked to real ownership of production. Let us compare that with the usual situation under the non-economically accountable system, in which someone outside the enterprise determines the plan for the collective's work, grants the resources for fulfilling this plan, assesses the success of the work, and determines the reward depending on that outside assessment. These are the kind of relations under which the people's property, which is, in formal terms, socialized, is actually seen as "belonging to no one" by everyone—from the worker to the minister.

With the switch to full economic accountability, new concepts must enter our lives—concepts which either did not exist at all only recently, or were known in theory but not applied in practice and sometimes were even declared to be incompatible with socialism: the economically accountable income of the labor collective, self-management by the labor collective, the economic normative and the economic contract as the basis of an enterprise's plan, economic competition, the contract price. The central concept here is economically accountable income. It represents the sum of revenue from all the useful results produced by the collective; all expenses and payments for any damage caused by the collective are paid from this sum. The incomes of workers at the enterprise depend on the economically accountable income, which itself depends on their labor. And this is the system of economic relations that makes the enterprise worker its true master. The sense of proprietorship, so often mentioned without substantiation, will, in the event of the success of the economic reform, acquire substance and be filled with real content. The main (according to Lenin) advantage of socialism—working for yourself—will be transformed from a propagandist phrase into a reality.

That is the nature of events on the broadest front of the economic reform—the restructuring of the work of state enterprises. In past decades individual production, and later cooperative production, were almost entirely forced out of our economic life. That could be regarded as evidence of 100-percent socialization, if all needs had been satisfied on the basis of state forms. But the trouble is that at the same time extensive, persistent areas of unsatisfied demand grew up. The 100-percent coverage by socialist forms was acheived not by the real socialization of all production, but by severing those sectors where socialization, for various objective reasons, was impossible for the time being. But people will not tolerate unsatisfied demand for services and goods of paramount importance. What cannot be obtained legally is acquired illegally. Where illegal individual production exists, favorable statistics are preserved inviolate for propaganda purposes, but every other aspect of the matter loses out in comparison with the open, legalized satisfaction of the needs of society and its members in whatever forms are possible in practice. An illegal form is in every case less advantageous to both the state and the client, and in many cases also to the producer of goods or services himself. Individual or cooperative production that is driven underground undoubtedly means a lower degree of real socialization than such production that is openly acknowledged and controlled by the state.

As you can see, the restructuring processes in our economy could only be described as nonsocialist in nature from the standpoint of Stalinist pedantry. From scientific Marxist-Leninist standpoints and given a realistic analysis of the strategic changes, the socialist nature of contemporary development is obvious.

One may ask: Is it so very important to arrive at sociopolitical definitions: socialist, nonsocialist? As the people say: Call it a pot if you like, but don't put it on the stove. One can also recall the incredible flexibility and mobility of the definitions of the social system offered by Lenin in the first years of Soviet power. It could hardly be otherwise in a period of tumultuous development and rapid switches from one state to another. Yes, defining a short-lived state can be difficult, sometimes even pointless. But the direction of development should be defined accurately, especially at a time of restructuring. Take the economic reform again. It is acknowledged that in the initial stages it is marking time and is not yet exerting a marked influence on the course of social production. The absence of a visible, tangible result represents a serious danger to the cause of restructuring that must be reckoned with. In economic policy, a tough choice of priorities is on the agenda: the food problem, market equilibrium, housing construction. Resolute actions are needed to transform the state management apparatus, and complex steps connected with mass social interests are urgently needed. In other words, the urgently needed steps in the economic sphere have an important political aspect and need mass support. Therefore a confidence in their socialist content is far from unimportant.

This confidence is strengthened enormously by the reform of the political system that the 19th party conference started. The delimitation of the functions of the

party and the soviets, the strengthening of the power of elected organs over the executive apparatus, legal reform, the further deepening of self-management, the formation of socialist pluralism of opinions—all these are steps toward strengthening a specifically socailist type of people's power: the state of the people and for the people, not the people for the state.

This applies not only to the economy and politics, but to the entire sphere of spiritual life, which is particularly important in our day.

The 3 years of post-April development have shown that the real oxygen that restructuring breathes is glasnost, and cutting it off is mortally dangerous. Under socialism, people want to breathe freely and fill their lungs, they want to know everything and form their own opinions of everything. Glasnost enters into the concept of socialist renewal not as a temporary means, not as a concession to any "rotten liberals," but as one of the most important, eternal conditions of normal human life. Unfortunately the fact of the unprecedented spiritual and moral leap our society has made recently is still, in our view, underestimated. It was expressed first and foremost in the restoration to the people and assimilation by the people of tremendous spiritual riches, both artistic and scientific. It is embodied in the exacting new moral atmosphere, which does not forgive anyone lies, falsehoods, or improprieties. Naturally, the old ideological fears that were nurtured over the decades and humiliated people, the party, and society by their very existence have not disappeared overnight. Today they are not infrequently played on by those who, by virtue of their artistic calling, should be "beacons of reason and progress," not defenders of obsolete, humiliating forms of human existence. The ideological fears that prompt the search for some kind of harmful, destructive, malicious forces are too well known to those who have a memory. Restructuring, as the cause of bright and bold reason, discards these fears and relies on the people's common sense and awareness.

You would have to be a very unobjective observer to think that glasnost will spoil or already has spoiled our press and made it a destabilizing factor. We are all greatly indebted to our press, to journalism—they have given us the opportunity to become aware of the wealth of experience and thought that have developed among the people, to hear the people's opinion. At the same time, it seems to us, the advocates of glasnost themselves, first and foremost the mass media workers, should be more concerned than others not so much with extolling glasnost as with eradicating its weak points. Some writers lack knowledge, professional skill, or the ability to find and analyze real, contemporary experience, and sometimes they lack simple human honesty. At the same time let us observe that if only some of the present sharp reproaches to the press could be attributed to the period of stagnation, when the submissiveness of the majority of press organs was accepted as their due and aroused no criticisms from the people controlling it, then it would be far more just and apposite.

The time of glasnost and democracy is a time of a new upsurge in national cultures. Traditions all but broken off by the repressions of the thirties are being taken up and restored, and names dear to the peoples are coming back. Our multinational culture is thus becoming richer and more significant, and its internal mutual exchanges promise to become still mroe interesting and meaningful.

Socialism under renewal is oriented toward people and cannot be otherwise if it wants to have the right to call itself socialism. It puts its hopes in people, in their initiative, intelligence, talent, the best qualities of the freely developing individual. Or rather, it is based on these things, it grows out of them, it is the result of collective creativity, not a world system imposed by someone higher up. This is perhaps the first sign of revolutionary, democratic changes: The country once again needs everyone, the country once again believes in everyone's potential, the country is once again being built from below, by the people themselves. Restructuring reaffirms that man is not a means to the achievement of certain abstract, nonhuman goals. Man himself and his spiritual flourishing—that is the objective of socialism.

No, we are not lost in a mist. We remember where we came from and we know where we are going. Brezhnevism, Rashidovism, and the Adylov underground did not come from socialism, but from forgetfulness of the true roots of our social system. But abuses of power did not cut off the people's entire life, could not crush that life entirely. And the ideas of restructuring did not themselves, ultimately, appear out of nowhere. There were healthy forces in the party and in all strata of society that nurtured the ideas of the renewal of socialism. These forces operated in science, literature, and art. Stagnation did not affect everyone, not everyone stood still, not everyone gave and took bribes, not everyone robbed and thieved, not everyone drank, and not everyone was covered in bureaucratic sores. The majority of the people worked for the sake of socialism all the time. That is why the country knows where it is going and has no doubt that it is following the path of the renewal and further development of democratic, humane socialism.

Naturally, even when the path is correctly chosen, success is not automatically guaranteed. Nobody would claim that restructuring has conquered all the dangers. On the contrary, they are still very great. It is also clear that restructuring is not to everyone's liking, and the braking forces are still great and dangerous. At every convenient opportunity they try to fight back. That was discussed in the PRAVDA editorial article of 5 April 1988. They can only be overcome by painstaking, hard day-to-day work to fulfill the decisions adopted in the period from the April plenum to the 19th party conference and the recent July Central Committee plenum.

The path is chosen. Restructuring cannot be likened to a plane that has taken off without knowing whether there is a landing strip at its destination.

"Extremes converge," V.I. Lenin noted. In our time two extremes are converging—conservatism and impatience. Some people pine for Stalinism, others seek to spur on the course of events, failing to reckon with their logic and the realities. Yet in politics it is equally important to choose the right path and not to deviate from that path. Either extreme diverts us from pressing work and is fraught with the danger of wasting valuable time.

Of course, life will pose new questions and make us seek new answers every day. But that is not a bad thing—it is a good thing.

Justice Minister Kravtstov on Demonstrations Law
PM0208143588 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jul 88 Morning Edition p 4

[Interview with USSR Justice Minister B. Kravtsov by IZVESTIYA observer Yu. Feofanov: "Democracy and the Rule of Law"; date and place not given]

[Text] [Feofanov] The decree has just been published in IZVESTIYA. The public had been looking forward to this act. It had been written about in the press and talked about at a multitude of rallies and also in letters, some of which no doubt went to you, Boris Vasilyevich, at your ministry. But the question that immediately occurs is: Why has it taken until now to elaborate the law?

[Kravtsov] Restructuring dictated the adoption of a number of new laws. The democratization of all aspects of our society's life, the course toward expanding glasnost, and citizens' increased public activeness in the new situation have given rise, as practice shows, to the need for such an important civil right to be given legal amplification. Local soviet ispolkoms adopted a variety of normative acts in the form of "model statutes" and "temporary rules" on the procedure for organizing and holding meetings, rallies, street marches, demonstrations, and other mass events. But these acts did not contain clear-cut regulations and did not define liability for violating order.

I want to draw attention to one particular fact. We have been saying a great deal, the press included, about the need to learn to live in conditions of democracy. We repeat over and over the formula: Anything that is not forbidden by the law is permitted. But I would add to this: We are learning to live in the conditions of the democracy of a legal state. Is it necessary to prove that legal clarity is an essential condition of any democratic initiatives.

[Feofanov] We already have considerable evidence that people attending rallies have been acting illegally. And it is obvious that those who are supposed to maintain order lack experience. When the decree was being drafted was foreign practice studied? And what kind of laws do they have on this abroad? The only picture we have of the way the police operate there is the one we have from the television.

[Kravtsov] Obviously we do not have the experience. What is more: The "forces of law and order," shall we say, are sometimes defenseless when faced with the mob. We lack special equipment and we do not know how to conduct ourselves in such situations. This applies more to the prerogatives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. And it is not only equipment that is needed. Pertinent legal norms are needed as well.

Group violations of public order and antisocial manifestations have become more frequent in recent years. In 1986-1988 there were more than 250 unauthorized large rallies, marches, and demonstrations in Moscow, Leningrad, Sverdlovsk, and some other cities. As you know, there were also nationalist and extremist manifestations...

Internal affairs bodies' activities to prevent and eliminate mass disturbances and other dangerous antisocial group manifestations show that existing legislation does not fully ensure reliable protection of the population and personnel of the police and internal forces. In 1986-1988 6 internal affairs bodies' personnel or servicemen have been killed and more than 1,000 have been injured stopping illegal actions.

In the capitalist countries fundamental questions of the implementation of constitutional provisions on meetings and demonstrations are regulated by national laws. They are often rather vaguely worded, making for arbitrary interpretations and de facto restriction of constitutional freedoms. That is, in these countries many practical questions are left to the discretion of organs of the police. For example, in Britain a police chief can ban all public marches for a period of up to 3 months. In France a demonstration can be prohibited if, in the opinion of the police, it could result in a public disturbance. Preventive detention of "disruptive elements" is widely practised and severe punishments are meted out by the police as well as in the courts.

[Feofanov] Sure. Police actions are one thing. But how does the legislation itself look?

[Kravtsov] In the FRG by law "everyone has the right to organize public meetings and marches and participate in such events." This right is not possessed by people who have forfeited this right by law; people who are promoting the aims of a party that has been declared anticonstitutional; anticonstitutional parties; and banned associations. The law prohibits participants in meetings and marches from carrying weapons and other objects that could be used for injuring people or causing material damage.

Authoritative bodies there have to be given at least 48 hours' notice of the announcement of a planned public meeting or march. The announcement must indicate the aim of the meeting or march and name the leader. Authoritative bodies have the right to ban a meeting or march.

A meeting or march can be stopped if there is a direct threat to public order or if there is any deviation from the declared aim of the meeting or march or from the conditions laid down by the authoritative bodies.

Criminal and administrative sanctions are envisaged for violations of the law.

The procedure for holding demonstrations in France is laid down by decree. Marches, processions, and any concentration of people on a public thoroughfare are regarded as demonstrations. A demonstration can only be held once the authorities have been notified. An application to hold a demonstration is submitted to city hall no earlier than 15 and no later then 3 days before the day of the demonstration. The application states the names and addresses of the organizers of the demonstration. The application is signed by at least three of the organizers, who have civil and political rights and participate in elections in their place of residence in the departement where the demonstration is to take place. The application also indicates the aim of the demonstration, the day and time when the participants are due to assemble, and the proposed route. An application to hold a demonstration can be refused if, in the opinion of the police authorities, a violation of public order might result.

People can be imprisoned for between 15 days and 6 months and fined between Fr60 and Fr20,000 for submitting applications including inaccurate or incomplete information which has misled organs concerning the conditions for holding the demonstration, and the same goes for anyone who calls for the demonstration to be held before the application has been submitted or after the demonstration has been banned. The same punishment applies to people who have participated in the organizations of an unannounced or banned demonstration.

British citizens have the right to participate in public meetings, demonstrations, and marches on condition that they do not encroach on someone else's private property, violate public order, interfere with the movement of traffic or violate public order legislation. In order to hold a meeting, street march, or demonstration the organizers must give the police at least 6 days' prior notice. People who organize meetings, demonstrations or marches without prior notification or fail to comply with the information contained in it are liable to imprisonment for up to 3 months and/or a fine of up to 500 pounds sterling.

The 1986 public order law authorizes the police chief to determine the venue of the meeting, its maximum duration, and the maximum number of participants in the meeting; indicate what route the procession has to follow, and also prohibit demonstrations from passing through specified areas if he has sufficient grounds for believing that the meeting, march or demonstration will cause a serious disturbance. As I said before, the police chief, with the home secretary's consent, can ban all public marches in the area for a period of up to three months. People who break the law can be jailed for up to 3 months and/or fined up to 500 pounds sterling. People participating in illegal meetings, marches, and demonstrations can be detained by the police without a warrant and incur a fine of up to 200 pounds sterling.

[Feofanov] One has to admit that they are substantial laws. But do you know, Boris Vasilyevich, what gives me cause for doubt? The very procedure whereby the decree was adopted. Was it discussed and analyzed sufficiently? It is such an important law after all!

[Kravtsov] You are right, but only partly. Remember the newspaper articles and readers' letters in newspapers. "Temporary Rules" were in operation in a number of places, in particular Moscow and Leningrad, which were publicly criticized. No, the preparation of the decree did not take place behind closed doors. A working group was set up in January. It included representatives of Union and RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidiums, the Prosecutor's Office, the KGB, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and our ministry, comrades from the AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee, and, of course, scientists. The USSR Justice Ministry Institute of Soviet Legislation studied the foreign practice I talked about in such detail. I think our readers will find it interesting. The socialist countries' practice was very useful, but there simply is not the space to discuss it. So the decree is not some theoretical product. Moreover, the time factor must not be discounted. We have talked about the dramatic events that took us by suprise. The processes of democracy are developing rapidly and they are accompanied by negative phenomena. The legislators simply could not wait.

[Feofanov] Boris Vasilyevich, what if an official were to maliciously prevent a rally from taking place or an ispolkom were to prohibit a demonstration for no reason? That is also a breach of the law. You can appeal to higher instances. But while you are appealing... a demonstration is neither here nor there. Where is the responsibility?

[Kravtsov] I do not agree with you. The decree does not impose particularly difficult conditions. Article 5 of the decree states: "State and public organizations, officials, as well as citizens do not have the right to prevent meetings, rallies, street marches, and demonstrations carried out in observance of law and order." There are sanctions in the case of breaches of public order. Now is

anyone going to object to that kind of responsibility? Consider one other thing. The union republics will adopt their own normative acts and they will provide more detailed regulations.

And another thing. We know how much depends on the execution of the law, on its implementation. The most refined norms are no substitute for practice. So everything will depend on the local authorities, on public organizations, on citizens. I do not think that in the present conditions of glasnost and democracy despotic behavior at local level will succeed in distorting or inhibiting the action of the decree.

Life, of course, can make adjustments to legislative acts... But you will agree that at the moment the main thing is to implement the established juridical norms in order to develop and assert democratic principles and the masses' initiative and independent activity. A very great deal depends on the local authorities. Soviets must do all they can to implement the new law.

Ligachev Opens Discussion at Baykal Meeting

PM0308092088 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
29 Jul 88 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Ensuring the Purity of Baykal: Conference at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A conference took place at the CPSU Central Committee on 28 July to examine progress in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution adopted on 13 April 1987 "On Measures To Ensure the Conservation and Rational Utilization of the Natural Resources of the Lake Baykal Basin in 1987-1995."

Opening the conference, Ye.K. Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted that the Soviet people have begun to raise more exactingly and urgently issues concerning nature conservation and the rational use of natural wealth. These problems were examined with a great sense of responsibility at the 19th All-Union Party Conference. One major task is to fulfill the resolution on Baykal fully and on schedule. The problem of protecting Baykal has acquired a unionwide and international resonance. Soviet people constantly show interest in it. They judge restructuring, to some extent, by how the country tackles ecological issues.

The conference heard reports from M.I. Busygin, USSR minister of the timber industry, and A.I. Mayorets, USSR minister of power and electrification. Briefings were delivered by Yu.D. Maslyukov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; and V.I. Potapov and A.M. Belyakov, first secretaries of Irkutsk and Buryat CPSU Obkoms.

The conference was also addressed by V.G. Rasputin, the writer; F.T. Morgun, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Environmental Production, V.A. Koptyug, chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department; M.A. Grachev, director of the Limnology Institute; Yu.A. Izrael, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology; V.K. Gusev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Bureau for the Chemical and Timber Complex; G.I. Marchuk, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Academicians A.L. Yanshin and B. N. Laskorin, and others.

It was noted that the nature conservation measures planned for 1987 were fulfilled in the main. A draft general outline for the development of production forces in the Lake Baykal basin has been drawn up. The yeast production unit at the Baykal Pulp and Paper Combine has closed, and work is under way to convert this enterprise to furniture assembly. The design and construction of installations for diverting treated effluent from the combine into the Irkut River have been called off. The felling of primary-use timber in the Baykal coastal strip has stopped, and comprehensive forestry enterprises have been set up to conserve and restore the forest.

Measures have been adopted to reduce the consumption of the Baykal's waters for industrial and economic needs and increase the efficiency of operation of the existing nature conservation capacities. Treatment installations and gas purification units have been commissioned at a number of enterprises in the Baykal area. On the basis of recommendations from scientists at the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department, the drawing up of a comprehensive territorial plan for environmental conservation of the lake continues.

At the same time it was noted at the conference that this year there is a lag in the construction of nature conservation facilities at enterprises of the RSFSR Gosagroprom, the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleet, and the RSFSR State Committee for Petroleum Products. Work to set up effective installations for the purification of TETs discharge gases by organizations of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification is proceeding without the proper urgency. Contracting organizations have not yet established the necessary pace of work on erecting nature conservation projects at the Baykal and Selenga combines.

Particular concern is caused by the situation surrounding the creation of a new pulp production unit at the Ust-Ilimsk Timber Industry Complex to replace the obsolescent production capacity at the Baykal Pulp and Paper Combine. The USSR Ministry of the Timber

Industry and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification have failed to concentrate available material and financial resources on the creation of this important facility.

The interdepartmental commission for monitoring the state of the Lake Baykal natural environment is not making full use of its powers to clamp down on instances of failure by ministries and departments to meet the targets set and violations of environmental conservation rules by individual enterprises and organizations.

Ye.K. Ligachev summed up the conference results. Much has indeed been done and is being done to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution. But the most major tasks are being resolved too slowly, and no one should stop feeling concerned. There was criticism of ministry and department leaders for the lack of due persistence and initiative in implementing the program approved by the CPSU Central Committee and the government for the conservation and rational utilization of the natural wealth of the Lake Baykal basin. Attention was drawn on the need to fully utilize the material and financial resources allocated for these purposes and increase the contribution of science to the creation and introduction of waste-free techniques and more efficient means of rendering effluent harmless. All work on converting the Baykal Pulp and Paper Combine should be carried out without delay—that is the key question.

It was noted that the activity of local party and soviet organs in the region lacks a sense of urgency in resolving practical tasks to normalize the ecological situation and overcome the consumerist attitude to nature. The unsystematic development of the lake's shoreline continues on the territory of Irkutsk Oblast and the Buryat ASSR, and work to put the Baykal coastal zone into order is not properly organized. The design and development of the city of Severobaykalsk is proceeding without profound thought and consideration. Is it really necessary to create yet another industrial center on this site? Laggardness is also being displayed in the development of tourism, although people, including foreigners, are very keen to visit Baykal.

The secretary of the CPSU Central Committee noted that the mass media, including the local media, must step up social control of the course of fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution, focusing attention on the unconditional fulfillment of the full range of nature conservation measures in Baykal. There should be active support for the appeal made at the conference to move on from mutual reproaches to close cooperation among state organs, scientific organizations, and the public.

Taking part in the conference were V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosagroprom, S.I. Manyakin, chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee, S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, V.I. Mironenko, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments, leaders of ministries and departments, editors of central newspapers and journals and other mass media, scientists, and writers.

Ligachev Visits Gorkiy, Meets 'Activists'

LD0208192988 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 2 Aug 88

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Ligachev visited Gorkiy today. He toured the city's food stores and a vegetable depot, and later met with activists of the Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments, and representatives of the creative intelligentsia.

Baklanov Visits Science, Production Association

LD0208221188 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 Jul 88

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Baklanov today visited the (Prishakov) Science and Production Association, where he acquainted himself with the state of developments and production of contemporary radio electronic equipment. There was discussion of measures to ensure unconditional fulfillment of the set tasks and to raise the technical level and reliability of the devices being made. The CPSU Central Committee secretary, in talks with the management of the enterprise, scientists, and production workers, took an interest in how the work force is working in conditions of the changeover to full financial autonomy, what is being done to implement the decisions of the last CPSU Central Committee plenum, especially to increase output of competitive consumer goods.

Chief Procurator Addresses Conference

LD0208222288 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 Aug 88

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] In Moscow today there was an expanded session of the collegium of the USSR Procuracy with the participation of procurators of republics, krays, and oblasts, and military and transport procurators.

Any one of us, feeling the attention of the procuracy upon us, will feel uncomfortable, to say the least. But how do we all feel when it is the procuracy itself which is at the center of public attention? A fearless attempt to break through the blockages of corruption, to destroy family goldmines, to defend the interests of honest workers from negligent mismanagement. That is one side of it. The other is the notorious case of the Malyshev, head of the anti-fraud squad from Odessa, who was

the victim of the tyranny of his own system. There were also 100,000 justified complaints within a year on violations of the law in most varied areas, including almost one-third during the investigation or the process of inquiry. Is it worth saying that restructuring of procuracy supervision—and it was that issue which was raised at the collegium—is a necessity for today?

[Begin USSR Procurator General Sukharev recording] Now, when we are opening up hotbeds of petty local legality and narrow departmental arbitrariness, and whole areas of lawlessness, as has become evident in Uzbekistan, Kazakhistan, Krasnodar Kray, Rostov, and partly in Moscow and a number of other regions of the country, deformations and, let's be honest, the feebleness of procuracy supervision are standing out most sharply. There will have to be hard work in the procuracy in order to fully overcome the people's crisis of confidence. And it is not only a matter of excesses of nepotism. For decades we have had the dominance of a one-sided view of the truth as a coercive force. Accordingly, the procuracy was also formed; it became part of the prohibition mechanism. We must be quite resolute in destroying these stereotypes, and publicizing the positive beginning of socialist legality as the starting point for the renewal of supervision. And for this it needs not simply a recognition of the judicial excesses of Stalinism and of the period of stagnation, but also a realization of the reality which is being confirmed, the emancipation of economic initiative, encouragement of social activity, expansion of political democracy, enrichment of the legal status of the individual. It is precisely along these major lines which the legislation is now being improved. [end recording]

Well, that is the theme of a separate talk, because, as was recognized at the collegium, the whole sphere of social relations which millions of citizens come up against every day is covered by what is believed. Try it, prove that you're right in a conflict with the traffic police, or even in a repair workshop. It's a pointless exercise. Almost entirely outside the field of procuracy supervision is administrative practice. Such are the facts, evaluations, and priorities which were heard today at the session of the collegium. The July plenum of the Central Committee confronted the procuracy staff and communists with the task of carrying out restructuring of its activity over the coming year. Not the simplest of tasks, of course. But solving it means creating constitutional guarantees of the irreversibility of restructuring in our country, the triumph of law, reinforcement of the defense of the rights and liberties of every citizen, and thereby a strengthening of the bases of the socialist state based on respect for law.

A speech was made at the session by Comrade Lukyanov.

Further on Meeting

LD0208183088 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 2 Aug 88

[Text] Moscow August 2 TASS—TASS correspondent Nikita Demidov writes:

Restructuring of the organisation of legality control by procuracy, upgrading of methods of investigation, ensuring citizens' rights and freedoms, enhanced guarantees for social protection of Soviet people—these were the main questions discussed in speeches of participants in today's enlarged meeting of the collegium of the Public Prosecutor's Office of the USSR.

In conditions of the shaping of socialist law-governed state, public prosecutor's bodies should be guided by the principle of the supremacy of law in every area of the life of society, said Prosecutor-General of the USSR Alexander Sukharev.

Dwelling on the need for upgrading the activity of public prosecutor's bodies for the protection of rights and freedoms of Soviet citizens, he said that some 100,000 complaints were satisfied by the Public Prosecutor's Office of the USSR last year and that some 30 thousand of these complaints were about the conduct of investigation.

"We are obliged to press for the implementation in practice of the concept that everything is legal that is not prohibited by law", the prosecutor-general of the USSR said. In this connection, Sukharev described as one of the most important tasks of public prosecutors the protection of the law of the USSR on the state enterprise from its departmental interpretation. This requires profound economic knowledge. All the public prosecutors working in this area now attend special courses. Ecological education is also indispensable for a public prosecutor nowadays in order to strictly control the observance of laws on environmental protection.

It was noted at the collegium's meeting that democratisation of Soviet society does not mean that anything goes and that it is possible to violate public order, state and labour discipline with impunity. The strength of law should be applied in full measure in these areas. Making the punishment more humane (the proposed abrogation of deportation and exile, a considerable reduction in the application of death penalty, etc.) also presupposes the application of strict measures to recidivists, to persons abusing their position. There must be a stricter control over the observance of legality in the criminal procedure and any manifestations of accusatorial attitudes should be eliminated, Sukharev said.

The USSR prosecutor-general said that the number of crimes motivated by the pursuit of gain increased considerably in the USSR of late and the number of grievous crimes increased somewhat.

Secretary of the CPSU Central Committe Anatoly Lukyanov took part in the collegium's work.

Publishing Committee Chairman Urges Changes

LD2707132188 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 27 Jul 88

[Text] Moscow July 27 TASS—Soviet book-publishing needs very serious changes, according to the chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing, Printing and Book-Selling.

Writing in today's issue of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA (LITERARY GAZETTE), Mikhail Nenashev said democratization has already been started in the industry.

This has included first steps to give publishers a possibility to take independent decisions on planning, editing and print runs and thus relieve them of administrative interference from above.

Manuscript reviewing and editing is no longer a must.

"We consider the issuing of books as edited just by their authors an important ingredient of democratization in the book-publishing trade," Nenashev said.

"In case a publishing house does not share the author's position, it is entitled to let the readers know about this in a foreword or an afterword.

"This measure is a matter of principle since it means recognizing the author's right to an own position, a right that has been often denied to him or her yesterday," Nenashev added.

Supreme Soviet Technology Commissions Meet

LD2807031888 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 27 Jul 88

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A joint session of the science and technology commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet was held today in the Kremlin. There was a discussion of how the USSR State Committee on Computer Technology and Information Science is carrying out the plan tasks and the scientific and technical programs for the development and production of computing machines and the enhancement of efficiency in their use.

The deputies noted that this work has improved in recent years. The network of integrated, centralized services for computer technology facilities is developing, and 26 information science centers have been set up. However, the national economy's requirements for computer equipment is still being poorly satisfied. It was stated with concern that radical changes in improving the management of scientific and technical progress in the sector under discussion have not occurred. This is holding back the implementation of the strategic tasks of acceleration and restructuring. The deputies went thoroughly into the reasons for the existing situation. The commissions submitted a number of proposals for consideration by the USSR Council of Ministers.

Earthquake Reported in Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan

LD0208101988 Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 3 Aug 88

[Text] Tashkent August 3 TASS—The Tashkent seismic station registered an underground tremor measuring 3 on the Richter scale at 12:44 local time today. Earth tremors continued in the capital of Uzbekistan, Soviet Central Asia, for about two minutes.

The earthquake made itself felt in the greater part of the territory of Uzbekistan and Tadzhikistan. Tremors of magnitude 2 to 3 were felt in Dushanbe, Fergana, Dzhizak and Samarkand. The epicenter of the earthquake was located 500 kilometers south of Tashkent, in the Gindukusha mountains in the territory of Afghanistan.

No casualties and destructions are reported.

Clemency for 'Deserter' After 45 Years in Hiding

AU0208140088 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 26 Jul 88 p 4

[Report by D. Plaper and M. Petlenko: "Self-Imposed Sentence"—boldface as published]

[Excerpts] **"A weapon? Where would he get it from," the woman said. "He does not have any weapon..."**

The militiamen lifted a trapdoor, and a grey-haired, skinny old man reemerged in the world. His wrinkled face was trembling, the eyelids twitched, and the eyes were dazzled—he still had to get used to the daylight. And this was the way Ivan Kondratenko, deserter and traitor to the fatherland, officially "missing" since November 1943, appeared in Shevchenkivske village, Konotopskiy Rayon, Sumy Oblast.

In the year 1941, which was difficult for our country, when the fascist scum began to trample the Soviet soil, Ivan Kondratenko, along with dozens of his fellow villagers, went to defend the homeland's borders. But he did not spend much time fighting. Afraid of the fascists or death, after a case of shell-shock, he left his weapon on the battlefield. The instinct of self-preservation brought him back to his native village Zavody (this was what Shevchenkove was called at that time), which was already occupied by the fascists, lived with his wife and child, and spent 2 years working for a community established by the Hitlerites. And he lived so till Sumy Oblast was liberated by Soviet troops late in 1943.

At that time he was 25 years old, healthy and strong enough, as they say, to pull a plow. [passage omitted]

When the authorities gave him the opportunity to wash away with blood the stain of desertion, having mobilized him, along with his younger brother and other fellow villagers, into the ranks of the Soviet Army, he did not hurry to take it. He remained a coward. He threw away his weapon less than 2 months after taking it up for the second time. He fled the battlefield and, hiding in gullies and ravines, covertly returned to Zavody.

This was how Ivan Petrovych Kondratenko, private soldier in an artillery battalion, was listed as missing. At that time he actually sentenced himself to 45 years of life underground in his own house. [passage omitted]

Ivan Kondratenko owed his wolf-like existence to Yevdokiya Yakivna, his wife. She nursed him like a little child. With her modest wages, she herself maintained a small son, then a strong rascal. [passage omitted]

Ivan Kondratenko only reappeared in public as a result of an accident. There was a fire in the small village of Shevchenkove, which is integrated in Frunze kolkhoz. [passage omitted]

While searching for the arsonist, people in militia uniforms apologized and entered Kondratenko's pantry. The alert eyes of coroner I.P. Lysyanskyy immediately noticed an important detail: a barrel had been moved in haste, and under it there was visible a part of the trapdoor to a manhole. Exactly at that moment a muffled cough was heard from the hole. [passage omitted]

...When Ivan Kondratenko was told in the rayon internal affairs section that he was free and could go, he was moved. Tears ran down his wrinkled face. The self-imprisoned man could not believe that the wolf-like existence was over for him, that he would now be able to stroll freely in the streets of his village and speak to people.

The sight of that man bent under the weight of age arouses mixed feelings. The gray hair, old age, and helplessness arouse pity and sympathy. But when one remembers that at the age of 25, strong and energetic, that man fled the battlefield, having betrayed the fatherland, one feels contempt rise in one's soul. It is difficult to say what his life will be like, how he will be received by his fellow villagers. Only one thing is certain: for the third time, the fatherland has given him a chance to become a real man.

Tajik Language Schooling Organized in Uzbekistan
PM0108144988 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 88 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "In the Native Language"]

[Text] Dushanbe, 31 Jul—More than 350,000 textbooks produced by Tajik publishing houses have been sent to Tashkent, Bukhara, Samarkand, and other cities in Uzbekistan. This is far more than were sent in previous years. The reason is a weighty one—new schools and classes are being opened in Uzbekistan for children with instruction in their native Tajik language. The literature sent includes books for children who will begin studying at the age of 6 and textbooks on Tajik fine art and music. Schoolteachers have been invited to teacher improvement institutes for additional training.

Creative Workers' Guilds Established
LD2507123488 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 27 Jul 88

[Text] Moscow July 27 TASS—TASS correspondent Anna Tatarinova writes:

Guilds of film directors, actors, script writers, critics, are being formed in the framework of the USSR Cinema Workers Union. The initiative for this innovation has been made by the union's board headed by film director Elem Klimov. The guilds whose leaders are elected by a secret ballot are vested in vast rights as regards the functioning of the union and organizing the process of film-making.

The emergence of creative guilds of cinema workers is just one example of transformations now taking place in every area of Soviet society, also in creative workers' unions.

These voluntary public organizations in their present forms started appearing in the thirties. They set themselves above all the task of creating the conditions for the work of artists, as well as for the improvement of their material position and every-day life. But now, in new conditions, creative workers unions, in the opinion of many people, are no longer abreast of the tasks of the present. They have stopped developing and exert little influence on the cultural life in the country, and administrative-bureaucratic elements appeared in their work.

The USSR cinema workers' union has become a trailblazer in restructuring creative workers organization. Its example has been followed by the USSR artists' union. This was manifested, specifically, in the democratisation of its activity in organizing exhibitions, in establishing contacts with various unofficial organizations. The newest of the creative workers organizations—the USSR theatrical workers' union—has achieved authority. It is vigorously involved in the effort to make a reform of the theatre.

The Soviet press is more critical of the writers', composers' and architects' unions. In the opinion of many of their members, these creative workers' unions are less involved in the process of renewal. "Our union needs restructuring and democratisation. It is also necessary to revise its regulations and structure", prominent composer Otar Taktakishvili wrote recently. Noted literary critic Vyacheslav Ivanov is even more resolute in the expression of his views. "I believe that the writers' union in its present form has outlived itself and is simply not

needed any longer. Some rational form should be promptly thought up to replace it," he said. Debates on the future of creative workers' unions, on their role in the life of creative workers and society as a whole now hold an important place in the press, radio and television.

Academician on 'Satisfactory' AIDS Situation

OW0108050688 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0130 GMT on 24 July carries the scheduled 45-minute "Health" program. The program deals with the problem of AIDS in the Soviet Union and the rest of the world. The program begins with an unidentified journalist in a studio introducing the topic and his guest, Academician Valentin Ivanovich Pokrovskiy, president of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences. Asked about the current AIDS situation in the country, Pokrovskiy says:

"The current AIDS situation in our country, in comparison with the majority of foreign countries, is, more or less, satisfactory. Currently, we have discovered 64 Soviet citizens infected by the AIDS virus, and as before, there is one who has the clinical symptoms of AIDS. This patient has been under observation since March 1987. I must add that his health has not deteriorated, and he remains quite active and cheerful; even the treatment of his skin cancer has been relatively successful. As to those who have been infected, 16 are epidemically linked with this patient. I will not repeat this story since much has already been said about it.

"The second group comprises women who had contacts with foreigners. It should be mentioned that during this time, we discovered some 300 foreigners, mainly students, who were infected with the virus, and they were deported; that is, sent back home. Then, there is the group consisting of homosexuals. Six of them have had social contacts among themselves. On the whole, however, our problem is not so much homosexuals but bisexuals; that is, those who have normal sexual relations with women as well as homosexual experiences.

"These are the main ways the virus has been transmitted. We have six people who have been infected through blood transfusions. Five belong to the group that was infected when no precautions were taken. These five, as well as the one woman, contracted the virus from the same person."

Pokrovskiy then briefly thanks the press and television for their support in bringing the problem of AIDS to the public.

The journalist then asks: "Do you think that under present conditions the measures implemented are sufficient? In other countries, initial measures were modest until the fire spread."

Pokrovskiy responds by saying that many countries attempted to close the barn door after the horse had bolted. He says: "In this respect, we are in a more advantageous position. We can adopt measures to prevent the import of the virus from abroad. However, as you know, another type of AIDS virus has been discovered. We have discovered six foreigners and one Soviet woman who have been infected. We can observe the epidemic chain. Should we discover one more infected person, then we will be able to identify the source with absolute certainty and to implement the necessary measures to contain the spread of the epidemic. In fact, this is what we are doing now."

The journalist then introduces a 30-minute film made for the American Red Cross on AIDS. The film is in English fading into Russian translation. It consists of interviews with AIDS specialists, families of AIDS sufferers, as well as dying patients.

Following the film, video returns to the studio and the program ends with Pokrovskiy and the journalist discussing high risk groups; the danger of sharing needles; the need for precautionary measures in casual sexual encounters; and medical ethics of not revealing, under any circumstances, the nature of a patient's illness to others.

Trawler Named for Stalin Purge Victim

PM0108144188 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jul 88 Morning Edition p 4

[Unnamed own correspondent dispatch: "Fair Wind 'Aleksandr Kosarev'"]

[Text] Berlin—At the Volkswerft Yard in the Baltic City of Stralsund the Soviet flag has been hoisted over a trawler named for Aleksandr Kosarev, the former general secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee who fell victim to Stalin's repressions. The "Aleksandr Kosarev" is the fourth Atlantik-class trawler built this year to Soviet orders. It will be owned by the All-Union Northern Basin Fish Industry Association (Sevryba), with Murmansk as its home port.

Nuclear Icebreaker Leads Arctic Transport Ship

LD2807084288 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 28 Jul 88

[Text] The ice situation in the zone of the route along the Soviet Arctic coast remains complicated. The first transport of this year's navigation, "Yuriy Arshenevskiy", made its way with difficulty to the port of Pevek with a cargo of fuel, machinery, equipment, and building materials. The last 900 miles the vessel was led by the nuclear-powered icebreaker "Sibirskiy".

Economic

PRAVDA Considers Economic Reform Needs

PM2907104988 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 88 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Intensifying the Principles of Radical Reform Means Putting Economy's New Reserves Into Play"]

[Text] Our hopes for the normalization of the national economy are connected with the radical economic reform. Its rate of development, laterally and in depth, encompassing all aspects of the economic activity of enterprises and sectors, effecting positive alterations to people's attitude toward the matter, and supporting enterprising, skilled people—it is on this that the pace of production development and the satisfaction of people's urgent needs will depend.

Some 18 months have elapsed since a considerable proportion of industrial enterprises switched to the principles of full economic accountability [khozraschet]. It is having a positive effect on economic activity. The results of the country's economic and social development in the first half of the year, the USSR State Committee for Statistics attests, confirm that the enterprises that have switched to full economic accountability and self-financing are building up their labor productivity and profit more rapidly and are reducing the prime cost of output more vigorously. It is also important that the entire increase in industrial production has been achieved with a reduction in the number of workers. The increase in profit, however, was achieved mainly by reducing wages.

Particularly marked successes in work are being achieved by enterprises which have introduced the second form of economic accountability based on the normative distribution of income. At present this progressive model of economic accountability is being used by 172 industrial enterprises. There are many such collectives in Belorussia and at enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry. The absolute majority are successfully fulfilling targets for deliveries of output and are expanding material and financial resources thriftily.

New, progressive forms of labor relations within production, relations based on the contract and leasing, are entering life in a bolder manner. As is well known, the law on cooperatives and the law on individual labor activity have been elaborated and adopted. In the Moscow region alone over 2,000 cooperatives, joint stock companies, associations, and leasing collectives of many special kinds have been created. They are now producing output and services worth over R100 million, or five times more than last year.

The economic work launched at the party's initiative in all spheres of the national economy has made it possible to resume the growth of working people's real incomes. The production of consumer goods and some foods is increasing, and housing construction is expanding. These and other positive facts in the economy's development attest to the process of its normalization which has begun. Everything must be done to ensure that there are more of these changes every day and that they exert more tangible and increasingly beneficial influence on the satisfaction of people's needs.

Yet in-depth radical economic reform still is being introduced and developed too slowly, and for this reason the full advantages of the new mechanism of economic management are far from being realized. What is the matter? The USSR Gosplan and the sectorial ministries are allowing grave shortcomings in forming state orders, often filling up all the production capacities of enterprises with these orders. Many normatives are established without economic substantiation—the operating principle is that the collective which is carrying a heavy load is burdened still further, and he who is working listlessly receives unjustified benefits. That means that relapses into the notorious apportionment can still be observed. It is really time this was ended.

A serious failing of the central departments and the institutes subordinate to them is that the structure of our economy mainly retains its expenditure-based nature. This was stated most emphatically at the 19th all-union party conference. Planners and suppliers should now be concerned not with the number of millions of tons by which they should increase fuel extraction, but by how to provide energy, fuel, and raw material for the national economy and population with the least proportionate expenditure. Or how to produce more competitive equipment without a particular increase in metal production. Another task for the plan is to determine what area of forest to preserve for the 5-year plan and at the same time to produce more valuable final output—cellulose, furniture, and paper—from each cubic meter of timber.

Much improvement also must be made in encouraging conscientious labor. To this day our economic system of wages gives priority to rates first approved over 50 years ago. The wages rate, the firm-fixed salary essentially deny the principle of the fair allocation of income on the basis of the end results of labor: Whether you work well or work badly, you receive virtually the same. We must abandon this approach to the remuneration of labor, the 19th party conference stated.

The USSR Law on the State Enterprise introduced at the beginning of this year is not working in a number of cases because, like many previous laws, it has been fettered by numerous instructions, provisions, and directives. Indeed, scarcely had the ink dried on this law before over

20 instructions and other legally binding acts appeared, sometimes interpreting particular articles in the document from departmental positions. Proper order must be introduced here.

In developing and intensifying the economic reform it is necessary to complete the formation of the new economic mechanism, to bring the principles of the reform to every primary labor collective and workplace. We must sharply enhance people's interest in the highest end results, definitively overcome wage leveling, and be bolder in being guided everywhere by the principle of remunerating labor according to its quantity and quality.

To create every condition for intensifying the radical reform it is necessary to remove bureaucratic delaying factors in ministries and departments. They are the source of instructions and orders which restrict the autonomy and responsibility of enterprises and prevent the labor collectives from exercising economic management in full accordance with the laws on the state enterprise and on cooperatives. The restructuring of departments so far unfortunately lags behind the restructuring of enterprises. Here they obviously cannot do without the cosmetic reduction of the apparatus. The proposals from readers reaching the newspaper from local areas deserve attention: The remuneration of the labor of workers in the sectorial ministries should be made dependent on the growth of profit, the introduction of scientific and technical innovations in the sector, and the growth of the proportion of competitive output.

We spent many years developing the economy on the basis of the laws of regulation through directives, without creating effective feedback. But the stable development of production is possible only with the presence of economic, including market, feedback. So we must switch in practice to the development of a socialist market and wholesale trade.

In the world today the position and importance of the state are determined by the amalgam of many factors. Among them, its economy and defense might stand foremost. The planned reduction of our military potential now under way should, the conference noted, unfailingly be accompanied by an adequate increase in the country's economic potential. The most reliable path to this is the all-around intensification and development of the principles of the radical economic reform, making it possible to put our economy's new potential into operation.

Government Bodies Discuss Energy-Saving Measures

PM0308092488 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 88 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Using Energy Resources Thriftily: In the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers' Standing Commissions"]

[Text] The standard of energy saving work in the national economy is not up to the tasks set for radically improving the utilization of fuel and energy resources. This was noted at a joint session of the Energy Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities held in the Kremlin 28 July. The deputies heard and discussed a report by B.Ye. Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Bureau for the Fuel and Energy Complex, and a supplementary report by Sh.R. Abdurashitov, leader of the deputies' joint preparatory commission.

The central and republican organs of management of industry, construction, and agriculture have drawn up and implemented the targeted "Saving" programs aimed at saving raw and semifinished materials and fuel and energy resources. But the deputies noted with concern that the results achieved in the first 2 years of the current 5-year plan are not ensuring fulfillment of the task set. Energy savings in the national economy are much lower than envisaged by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution. These figures were cited: The reduction in the energy-intensiveness of the national income in our country is several times lower than that achieved in a number of capitalist countries.

It was noted that many USSR ministries and departments, union republic councils of ministers, and industrial associations and enterprises are slow to introduce new energy-saving techniques and equipment and carry out the modernization and upgrading of production capital. There are substantial losses of energy resources in housing and municipal services because of the imperfect designs of buildings, the failure of household equipment to meet present-day standards, and wastefulness.

The deputies comprehensively examined the reasons for the existing situation and, on the basis of their analysis, instructed the USSR Council of Ministers Bureau for the Fuel and Eenrgy Complex, the USSR Council of Ministers Bureau for Machine Building, and a number of ministries and departments to implement concrete measures to improve the management of work in this sphere on the basis of the requirements of the radical economic reform and the USSR Law "On the State Enterprise (Association)," and to radically restructure energy-saving activity, seeking to arrive at a rational structure of fuel and energy balances. Particular attention was drawn to the need to achieve progressive indicators for the energy-intensiveness of output produced and the proportional energy consumption of equipment being designed and manufactured. The relevant state organs were instructed to report to the commissions by 1 August next year on the results of work to implement these recommendations. The commissions submitted a number of specific questions to the USSR Government.

By way of monitoring, a briefing was also heard from the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy on the implementation of the commissions' decision on the question of the ministry's work to reduce the energy-intensiveness of output and improve the utilization of secondary energy resources.

Machine-Building Output Increases 7 Percent

LD2907220888 Moscow TASS in English 2102 GMT 29 Jul 88

[Text] Moscow July 29 TASS—Summing up the results of the country's economic development in the first half of 1988, the USSR State Committee for Statistics pointed to "some improvement in the operation of ministries of the machine-building complex". Its report says that the output of its products rose seven per cent or one and a half times higher than in industry as a whole. The output of computer facilities, some types of metallurgical, chemical, and gas-processing equipment increased considerably.

These facts are of special importance now that half of the five-year plan period has passed (1986-1990) and the time has come to assess what has been done. Small doubt that a headway was registered by the machine-building complex of which a key role was assigned when drafting the economic concept of perestroyka. According to the bureau of the USSR Council of Ministers on machine building, since the start of the five-year plan period the sector has put into production over 4,500 types of new machines. The share of the most important products of world standard rose from 23 per cent in 1985 to 55 this year in the total volume of their production. The volume of investments also increased.

But all this cannot conceal the fact that the development of machine-building and retooling of its material and technical basis do not proceed at the rates determined by the targets of the five-year plan and the modernization programme. The complex as a whole and most of its industries have not reached so far the targets of the five-year plan both in quantitative and qualitative indices. This concerns such priority branches as the electrical engineering and machine-tool building industries.

Ivan Silayev, chairman of the machine-building bureau, holds that it is necessary to concentrate all resources, the intellectual, scientific and production potential on key sectors of social production to tackle major tasks of the five-year plan period (for instance, to cut 70-75 per cent periods of development and putting into production of new technology). The matter in question is realization of 44 priority areas jointly selected by customers and producers. They include development of the latest technology for the agri-industrial, social, construction, fuel-energy and other complexes and production of consumer goods.

Workers at Machine Building Ministry Reemployed

LD0108212288 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 1 Aug 88

[Text] Here in Moscow, one of the machine-building ministries has been liquidated and its premises turned over to another organization in charge of computers. The elimination of the engineering and some other departments are part of the measures to cut the managerial staffs in the country. A spokesman for the former ministry has reported that most of its workers have been employed at factories, construction sites, designing offices, or research centers.

Agricultural

Official Optimistic About Grain Crops Harvest

LD0308095788 Moscow TASS in English 0922 GMT 3 Aug 88

[Text] Moscow August 3 TASS—Farmers get more grain per hectare than last year in most Soviet areas where grain crop harvesting is now in progress. Harvesting rates are also higher than last year, Aleksandr Zholobov, member of the collegium of the USSR Committee for the Agro-Industrial Complex, told TASS.

He noted at the same time that it did not happen often when summer heat approached so close to the Arctic Circle as this year and some traditionally arid southern areas received nearly an annual rainfall in two months. "But," Aleksandr Zholobov said, "despite all weather deviations, there was no disaster anywhere. Drought did not exceed ordinary proportions, though it struck vast enough areas. The north Caucasus and the Ukraine where fields were flooded with rain sometime ago, harvested more grain than last year at the same time."

Social, economic and organizational changes in the countryside played a stabilizing role. New forms of labour organization, above all family and collective contracts as well as leasing, raised interest of farmers in the results of their work. The government increased responsibility of local economic and administrative organs for agricultural management. Technological reorganization is in progress, it concentrates on able use of fertilizers, chemical and biological plant protection and balanced use of all factors influencing crops.

"It is not quite wise to forecast the total crop now," said Zholobov, "since two months of harvesting are still in store. Grain crops have just formed ears in many areas, and weather strikes with surprises as before. But we also hope for positive corrections. They can be made by maize. It is developing well during this warm summer. Whereas only four million hectares out of 20 million planted to maize are usually preserved for grain and the rest is mowed for fodder, this time farms can leave for grain bigger areas if it ripens well."

Jan-Jun Gross Agricultural Output Rises

LD0308051488 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 2 Aug 88

[Excerpt] At a routine meeting of the board of the USSR State Committee for the Agro-Industrial Complex, the results of the work of the industries which make up this committee for the first 6 months of this year have been examined. Our correspondent, Yuriy Gordeyev, explains:

Here are a few figures to begin with. Gross agricultural output January-June rose by 3.4 percent as compared with the same period last year. The purchase of livestock and poultry rose by 5 percent, milk by 6 percent, and eggs by 4 percent. [passage omitted]

Grass Meal, Feed Stock Situation Reviewed

PM0208150788 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 31 Jul 88 p 2

[Animal Technician M. Glinka "Review": "The Situation Can Be Corrected"]

[Excerpts] By now everyone knows that grass meal can replace some concentrates in feed rations and a sizeable proportion of grain in mixed feeds. But this year it can simply be converted into mixed feed. In the Moldavian SSR, for example, farms are allocated 1,300 kg of mixed feed for every tonne of top grade grass meal sold to the state, and 1,100 and 700 kg respectively for every tonne of second and third grade "vitamin feed."

This specific feature of protein-vitamin grass meal calls for thorough attention to be given to the production of such a valuable feed this year, which, judging by all indicators, will not produce rich feed stocks for kolkhozes and sovkhozes. By 25 July the country as a whole had produced a total of 2,514,000 tonnes of grass meal, which is 400,000 tons or 14 percent less than the amount produced by the same date last year. Turkmenia alone has exceeded last year's level (118 percent), while the Ukraine has produced only 80 percent of last year's quantity of grass meal, and the figures for Kazakhstan and Armenia are 72 percent and 55 percent respectively. This year Moldavia's farms should produce 68,500 tonnes of this feed and sell 30,000 tonnes to the state. But local farms have produced 21,300 tonnes—no further comment is needed. Even Lithuania, which has always set an example in the production of protein vitamin feed, has produced 7 percent less than last year. [passage omitted]

The RSFSR target has been met 43 percent. Let me name the oblasts which occupy leading positions in their regions in terms of this indicator. They are: Vologda, Leningrad, Bryansk, Gorkiy, Lipetsk, and Ulyanovsk Oblasts; Krasnodar Kray; Perm, Sverdlovsk, and Tyumen Oblasts; Krasnoyarsk Kray; and Amur Oblast. Forced-air drier machine operators are lagging in Ryazan, Voronezh, Volgograd, Saratov, Rostov, Orenburg, Novosibirsk, and Chita Oblasts and in the Mordovian and Buryat ASSR's. [passage omitted]

And what is the situation with regard to other feed procurements? According to a USSR State Committee for Statistics announcement, the country's farms have procured 49 million tonnes of hay, 54.9 million tonnes of haylage, and 13 million tonnes of silage, being a total of 46.5 million feed units or 5.36 quintals per standard head of livestock.

Agricultural Developments for 31 Jul-1 Aug

LD0308045488 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 31 July and 1 August. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

31 July:

Grain harvesting has taken place on 500,000 hectares in Orenburg Oblast. This year, nearly one-third of the area has been cultivated by lease collectives. Cereals are being grown on nearly 4 million hectares in the oblast this year. Results are variable, depending on the degree of organization of individual farms, their sowing strategy earlier in the year, and the weather. Some parts of the oblast have had too much rain; in other areas it is very hot at the moment. In some parts, one good farm's yield of winter rye is as much as 28 quintals per hectare. On the Rossiya kolkhoz, all the harvested grain is immediately transported to the threshing floor, where everything has been made ready to fully preserve it. Unfortunately, that cannot be said of the oblast as a whole. (Moscow Television Service in Russian, 0400)

The 500,000th tonne of grain has been received by the grain procurement station in Lipetsk Oblast. (1300)

Early grain crops have been harvested on 500,000 hectares in Belgorod Oblast, despite prolonged rain. Combines have been fitted with attachments for flattened crops. (1800)

1 August:

Kuban farmers have started threshing cereals on the second million hectares. Rain and wind have been unprecedented, but the harvest is good, with an average of 1.5 quintals more per hectare than last year. More than 1.2 million tonnes of grain have been sent to procurement points. Almost 90 percent of the wheat is strong, valuable, or hard. (1000)

To date, more than 500,000 hectares of grain and pulse crops have been harvested in Belorussia. Most of them have been threshed. The situation in the republic's fields is difficult. Many areas are waterlogged because of long periods of rain. Grass-cutting is drawing to a close. It already has been harvested from 2.5 million hectares. (1100)

Rye harvesting began in some Altay farms today. As a whole, rye and winter wheat are to be harvested from more than 150,000 hectares in the kray. The main harvest of spring grain follows. This crop occupies 4 million hectares in Altay Kray. (1100)

Plowing for next year's harvest began in Kazakhstan today. Grain is being harvested in nine oblasts in the republic. By the autumn, 20 million hectares of land are to be plowed in the republic. (1100)

Rain and wind have flattened more than 4 million hectares of grain in the Ukraine. (Moscow Television Service in Russian, 1130)

Scientific

'Cosmos-1961' Satellite Launched 2 Aug

LD0208144388 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1420 GMT 2 Aug 88

[Text] Moscow, 2 Aug (TASS)—Another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1961, designed for continuing space research, was launched in the USSR today by the Proton carrier rocket. Experimental apparatus for relaying telegraph-telephone information operating in the centimetric wave band has been installed on board the satellite.

The satellite has been placed in an almost stationary orbit with the following parameters: distance from earth's surface—36,312 km; inclination toward equatorial plane—1.4 degrees; period of revolution—24 hours 23 minutes.

The apparatus is working normally.

Phobos Stations Evaluate Strike Waves

LD0208101488 Moscow TASS in English 0934 GMT 2 Aug 88

[Text] Moscow August 2 TASS—A strike wave which forms on the boundary of solar wind's interaction with the magnetosphere of the earth has become the first object of exploration by two Soviet automatic stations on their way to Phobos, the satellite of Mars. The processing of telemetric information from the board of stations is continuing, and the preliminary results show that the first parameters of the strike wave were evaluated with a high precision.

The head of the experiment, staff member of the Institute of Space Explorations of the USSR Academy of Sciences S. Klimov told a TASS correspondent that new data on the location and structure of strike waves were exclusively important for learning to apprehend the complex processes taking place in magnetic fields of the earth and other planets of the solar system.

Early next year when the automatic stations reach the vicinities of Mars, there will be a possibility of exploring in detail its magnetosphere and the character of its interaction with solar wind, he said. It would be interesting to compare the data on strike waves around the Earth and Mars, obtained by the same instrument. It was designed by specialists of Poland, USSR, Czechoslovakia and the European Space Agency.

It is very difficult to pick up a strike wave in the Earth's magnetosphere, said S. Klimov. Its location in space depends on parameters of solar wind and magnetosphere of the planet and rapidly changes. It moves with a speed of tens and hundreds kilometers per second. In the course of the flight the apparatus crossed the area of the wave seven times.

A strong magnetic storm was registered on July 7, the day the Phobos-1 was launched, and the atmosphere of the Earth was relatively calm on July 12, when the Phobos-2 was blasted into space. Therefore scientists with the help of up-to-date equipment registered for the first time strike waves of different types.

Cosmonauts Continue Work Aboard 'Mir' Complex

LD0208130888 Moscow TASS in English 1153 GMT 2 Aug 88

[Text] Moscow August 2 TASS—TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre:

Cosmonauts Vladimir Titov and Musa Manarov continue implementing the long orbital flight programme. The crew is devoting a considerable part of the working time today to technical experiments. With the help of infra-red radiometre they will carry out explorations to determine the temperature of separate construction elements inside the orbital complex and to find out possible moisture condensation zones. They are also to carry out experiments to appraise the efficiency of identifying stars with the use of new optical instruments.

Astrophysical explorations under the international Roentgen programme are continuing. The X-ray pulsating star Hercules X-1 was an object of exploration in the past few days and today the telescopes of the module Kvant are beamed to a new X-ray star in the Little Fox constellation.

The work aboard the manned complex Mir is going on in accordance with the schedule.

Military

Reportage on Navy Day Festivities 31 Jul

Officials Review Parades

PM0208095988 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Aug 88 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed reports under general heading: "Flags Above the Roadsteads"]

[Text] The sky above Moscow was lit up by the fires of salvos to mark Navy Day on the evening of 31 July. Festive salvos were also fired in the capitals of union republics, hero cities, and fleets and flotillas.

Leningrad—Warships decorated with dress pennants were lined precisely along the Neva River. The legendary cruiser "Avrora," flagship of the celebration squadron, was also there, anchored off the Petrogradskaya Embankment. Admiral V. Samoylov, commander of the Leningrad Navy Base, toured the ships on parade in a launch and greeted their crews on the occasion.

The festivities were attended by Yu. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom; Colonel General V. Yermakov, commander of the Leningrad Military District; and Lieutenant General A. Viktorov, chief of the Northwest Border District forces.

Vladivostok—By tradition, the Pacific Fleet ships parade took place in the Amur Bay roadstead. The parade was reviewed by Fleet Commander Admiral G. Khvatov. Army General P. Lushev, USSR first deputy defense minister; Colonel General M. Moiseyev, commander of the Far East Military District; and Admiral Kim Il-chol, commander of the DPRK Navy, accompanied him in the launch.

Severomorsk—The celebrations began with a review of warships on parade. The parade was reviewed by Vice Admiral F. Gromov, commander of the Northern Fleet.

The festivities were attended by V. Ptitsyn, first secretary of the Murmansk CPSU Obkom, and representatives of party and soviet organs.

Sevastopol—Citizens and guests of the hero city assembled in their thousands along the Sevastopol Bay Quay. The parade was reviewed by Admiral M. Khronopulo, commander of the Black Sea Fleet.

Taking part in the festivities were Admiral of the Fleet V. Chernavin, commander in chief of the Navy, and A. Girenko, first secretary of the Crimean Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom.

Baltiysk—Admiral V. Ivanov, commander of the Baltic Fleet, reviewed a parade of warships from a launch and congratulated the seamen on the occasion. The ships then performed combat exercises.

D. Romanin, first secretary of the Kaliningrad CPSU Obkom, and party and soviet officials were at the visitors' stand.

Yazov 'Order of the Day'

PM0208155988 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Jul 88 First Edition p 1

[USSR Defense Minister Order of the Day No 266 dated 31 July 1988]

[Text] Comrade sailors and Navy veterans, shipbuilders and ship repair workers, and defense industry workers!

Today the Soviet people and their Armed Forces are celebrating Soviet Navy Day.

Our country has entered a new, very important stage in restructuring. This stage was opened by the 19th all-union party conference, which creatively developed and deepened the Leninist policy of the April (1985) Central Committee plenum and the 27th CPSU Congress. Our party's recent July Central Committee plenum worked out a detailed concept of practical action to implement the conference decisions.

The process of restructuring and democratization in the Armed Forces is deepening. The party's fundamental guideline, oriented primarily toward qualitative indicators with regard to solving the tasks of defense building, which is intended to guarantee reliable security for the Soviet state and its allies, has programmatic significance for Army and Navy personnel.

Soviet Navy personnel vigilantly perform their combat duty on the world's oceans and, together with servicemen in other branches of the Armed Forces, worthily fulfill their patriotic and international duty to defend the creative labor of our people and to defend socialism and peace. They see their contribution to fulfilling party demands for qualitative improvement in the Armed Forces as consisting in skillful mastery of the arms and combat equipment with which they are entrusted and in raising the level of their training, organization, and discipline and the combat readiness of units and ships.

For shipbuilders, ship repair workers, and all workers in the defense industry, the main reserves of quality are increasing labor productivity, broadly introducing progressive scientific, technical, and technological achievements in production, increasing its efficiency, and decisively improving economic indicators.

In the present complex, contradictory international situation, where imperialist sources of aggression and war remain and there are still no guarantees of the irreversibility of the positive processes in international development, which have begun primarily thanks to the efforts of the Soviet Union and other states in the socialist community, maintaining the Army and Navy at a level that will preclude strategic superiority by imperialist forces is vitally important. As part of the USSR Armed Forces, our Navy plays an active role in the solution of this crucial task.

I greet you and congratulate you on this holiday!

I wish naval personnel and Navy veterans, shipbuilders, ship repair workers, and workers in the defense industry further success in their service and their work and good health and happiness.

To mark USSR Navy Day I ORDER [capitalization as published]:

That a festive firework display be held today, 31 July 1988, at 2200 hours local time, in the hero-city of Moscow, the capital of our motherland, the capitals of the union republics, the hero-cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, Tula, Smolensk, and Murmansk, the hero-fortress of Brest, and fleets and flotillas.

I am confident that naval personnel will continue to persistently improve their combat skills, improve their combat readiness, strengthen discipline, and fulfill their sacred duty to defend the socialist fatherland with dignity and honor.

Army General D. Yazov, USSR defense minister

Paper Interviews Nuclear Submarine Captain

PM0208150988 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jul 88 Morning Edition p 3

[Interview with submarine commander Viktor Petrovich Kulish by special correspondent S. Taranov: "Sailor, Submariner, Commander..."; date and place not given—first paragraph is Taranov introduction]

[Excerpts] Far East-Moscow—I met with many officers and able seamen at a nuclear fleet base, but decided to speak in detail about one of them—Viktor Petrovich Kulish, a 40-year-old submarine commander. His convictions and life story are typical of submariners and go to the very heart of the profession. What follows is a slightly abridged record of my talk with the commander. [passage omitted]

[Taranov] Imagine we are diving. What tasks does your nuclear submarine carry out?

[Kulish] First you have to realize that hundreds of foreign nuclear missiles are trained on the USSR every minute. They are targeted on specific cities and regions of the motherland and are accurate to within meters. Our task is to neutralize the enemy at the critical moment. We must be constantly ready to repulse aggression.

[Taranov] That means that even in peacetime submariners are at the sharp end of military confrontation. You probably have a better feel than other people for the improvement in the international situation, and Soviet-U.S. relations in particular.

[Kulish] Unfortunately, we have not yet felt any improvement. The elimination of one small class of missiles has by no means made the hundreds and thousands of other missiles "harmless."

[Taranov] Have you had any emergencies?

[Kulish] Service for submariners is like an emergency. But if you mean to say various accidents, breakdowns, or fires on the boat—they, as a rule, are the result of slackness or negligence on the part of the commander. The price of such mistakes is too high, and had I even once made such a mistake we would not be having this conversation. [passage omitted]

[Taranov] Could you say a few words about radiation. Has your attitude toward it changed since Chernobyl?

[Kulish] I have been on submarines for 16 years. As you can see, I've not even gone bald. But in seriousness, there is a large radiological medical service in the Navy which keeps nothing from us. We have no fear of the nuclear reactors. On the contrary, in the course of a long accident-free period people sometimes let their vigilance drop and become "overfamiliar" with the reactor. Not for nothing are there notices reading "Remember Chernobyl!" at workstations.

As for occupational diseases, they are most often a question of nerves—heart conditions, gastritis, ulcers—in short, the same problems that can be found in any other responsible job. They do not, as a rule, affect able seamen.

[Taranov] But nonetheless, do you sometimes have moments of stress and mental confusion?

[Kulish] That is an impermissible luxury for an officer in the nuclear fleet. You must be calm and self-confident at all times. Negative emotions indicate a lack of professionalism. [passage omitted]

[Taranov] What is your attitude toward so-called nonregulation relations?

[Kulish] I condemn them, naturally. They are a problem for the Armed Forces, and I think that those commanders who condone them deserve the severest reprimand. The Army's sacred duty is to protect soldiers from any incursions against their honor or dignity. Protect them from whom? From those soldiers who arrive ready to degrade their comrades and—worst of all—to be degraded themselves! But when, for instance, you talk to their parents about it, all you get is a storm of indignation. It's a pity... [passage omitted]